THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 132. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor o hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Schirhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily wealth mental powers, happiness, and that o posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk. If I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours: but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER M. D.,
No. 149 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S

THIRD EDITION

THE NEW WAR.

THE LATEST FENIAN FOOLERY.

The Invasion of Canada.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal Threatened.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Panic Among the "Knights in Buckram."

FEAR OF BRITISH REGULARS.

Gen. O'Neill's Troops Scattered

HE FAVORS GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fenian Programme.

INFORMATION FROM HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

It is stated at the Fenian headquarters (Roberts'), that the commander of the expedition against Canada, just undertaken, is Colonel O'Neill, of Nashville, Tennessee. His command appears to have crossed the line in detachments, part in one place and part in part in another, principally, however, from Black Rock. They are well supplied with ammunition and war material for the first operations; and expect to make a series of military demonstrations in a very short time. The next point of attack is for obvious reasons withheld from the public.

The Fenian "circles" ramify through all the provinces, and are understood to be acting in concert with their brethren from the American side. This, it is supposed, will tend to overthrow the confidence of the authorities in any endeavor to resist the invaders by the aid of the militia. As for regular troops, there are but six thousand of them, of whom a large proportion are in full sympathy and fellowship with the Fenians. There is, therefore, reason, according to the official authorities here, to anticipate an early uprising of the Canadian population, and a fraternizing of the British soldiers with the people, as in the days of the barricades in Paris.

It is also claimed that not only the Irish inhabitants of the provinces but the French Canadians, are connected with this conspiracy, and will, at the proper time, add their co-operation. It is possible, therefore, that this occupation of Fort Erie is but an attempt to direct attention while a blow more decisive will be struck at a more vital point of British empire in North America. In that event we may expect to see the lower St. Lawrence responding at an early day to the call of the Fenians.

The population of the provinces but a little exceeds that of the United States at the time of the Revolution; and the party that desire the overthrow of the British rule is about the same as the number of Whigs and "Sons of Liberty" in 1775. The organization is more perfect, the means of supply are abundant, and there are military officers to take command who have learned war practically on the field of battle in the Southern States.

The headquarters in this city are in close communication with the seat of war; but there are few persons to be seen. Hardly a military man is visible, and there is good reason to believe that the official persons of the "Brotherhood" who are directing operations are at some other point. But it is understood that further movements will be made speedily, and confidence is expressed that many of our recently disbanded soldiers will unite with the invading force. If these expectations prove to be well founded, the movement is a formidable one.—*N. Y Evening Post.*

The Gathering at Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Express*, of Thursday evening, has the following account of the preliminary movements in that city, where the Fenians rendezvoused for the Canadian campaign:—

GENERAL SWEENEY IN BUFFALO.

"Last week General Sweeney, with other Fenian military leaders, was in this city, and we understand that his plan of operations was finally discussed here, adopted, and arrangements perfected for carrying it into execution immediately.

"On Monday or Tuesday evening of last week, a council of war was held, and its sittings continued until three o'clock in the morning. The debate upon the question to do or not to do, was long, earnest, impassioned. General Sweeney declared that something must be done, or attempted to be done, in Canada, whatever its result, in order to rescue the Order and all belonging to it from disgrace. His desperate arguments prevailed against a feeble opposition, and when the council broke up the die had been cast, the programme of Canadian invasion laid out, the orders for striking pronounced.

DEPOTS OF ARMS.

"The first business seems to have been the establishment of depots of arms at convenient points. At Erie this was fully managed. The agent there had been instructed to advertise a sale of military weapons and equipments, in order to cover the reception and storage of such property as a legitimate transaction of commerce. He misunderstood his instructions, failed to advertise, and the muskets in his hands were seized by the Government officials.

"In Buffalo there was more acuteness, as we infer, without any positive knowledge.

THE GATHERING OF FORCES.

"On Tuesday last, from all information we can gather, the concentration of Sweeney's forces began. From Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and other Western points, a quiet movement of men commenced, tending to this point.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

"About three hundred of these men reached Cleveland by a special train from Nashville just before midnight on Monday, and immediately separating into small bands, were quartered among their friends in that city. On Tuesday morning another party, of about forty, arrived from Columbus, and at night the entire body started for this city. As a general rule, they are stated to have acted in an orderly manner while in Cleveland, though some of them were much demoralized. Transportation was provided for three hundred and forty-two, which number took the 10 o'clock train by the Lake Shore road, Tuesday night.

ON THE ROUTE

the demoralization became general, and fights were frequent. At one time an entire car load were engaged in a general scrimmage, and many of the party were severely injured. At Ashtabula one man was so badly hurt in the temple that little hope of his recovery is entertained. All along the road men were dropped at the way stations, more or less badly wounded, so that of the three hundred and forty-two which left Cleveland, it is reported only about three hundred reached Buffalo.

AT BUFFALO.

"Towards 6 o'clock yesterday morning the train reached this city; but instead of, as usual, running directly into the depot on Michigan street, it was stopped about a mile outside, and the party landed near the Union Ironworks. They conducted themselves in a most orderly manner, and soon separated into small parties, and disappeared under the charge of various parties belonging to the Brotherhood in this city. After breakfast many of them could be seen making their way across Main street, singly and in groups of two or three; but all seemed to be without any definite aim, though it was noticed that they asked no questions as to localities, and appeared to know as much about the city as the natives.

AT THE DEPOT.

"During Tuesday night various despatches were received in the city, warning the authorities of the approach of the party. The Mayor of Cleveland telegraphed to Mayor Wells, and the Police Commissioners and United States Marshal also received information of the departure of the army. The note of preparation was immediately heard at headquarters, and fears being entertained that disturbances might arise from the presence of so large a body of men in our midst without restraint, the Commissioners and the Chief of Police remained on duty all night and were present at the depot on the arrival of the train, but no Fenians were to be seen.

PRECAUTIONS.

"Telegrams were immediately sent by Mayor Wells and the Police Commissioners to the Mayors of Toronto and Hamilton, giving all the information that could be obtained.

"Major Dunn, now stationed at Fort Porter, was also informed of the facts. The force at the fort, however, consists of but fifty men belonging to the regular army, and there is little material of war or means of any kind to prevent any attempts at crossing that might be made.

"The United States Marshal and the Collector also notified the commander of the United States steamer *Michigan*, and everything was put in readiness for immediate service."

The Landing in Canada.

FENIAN CAMP, MOUTH OF FRENCHMAN'S CREEK, C. W., June 1, 1 30 P. M., via Buffalo, 3 P. M.—One thousand Fenians, commanded by General O'Neill, crossed Niagara river from Buffalo at 2 30 A. M., and captured Waterloo and Fort Erie, tore up a small portion of the track of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, and cut the telegraph wires leading to the Canadian interior.

They then moved down the Niagara river towards Chippewa, halting at this place, where rumors prevailed during the forenoon of the advance of Canadian troops.

Breastworks have been hastily constructed, and at this hour reports of the Canadian advance are regarded so important that drums are beating to arms, and troops assembling in line of battle. Shots are heard in the distance. A man has just come in wounded in the leg.

Skirmishers are pushing to the front. Flanking columns are moving out at the double-quick, and every preparation is being made for an engagement expected upon a doubtful rumor.

The American shore is lined with spectators. Crowded tugs and small boats are plying up and down the river. There is tremendous excitement all along the frontier, but no measures have been taken to prevent communication between the two sides. Fenians and strangers are crossing and recrossing the Niagara, in skiffs. Canadian families are fleeing as from the wrath to come. The United States steamer *Michigan* lies at Black Rock, opposite and in full view of the Fenian lines. Her guns, firing a salute for General Scott this afternoon, frightened the Canadians for a time out of their wits. The Fenians are thoroughly armed, but ununiformed and lacking supplies. There are rumors of another crossing of Niagara, with artillery, to-night. Fenian movements will probably be decided to-night. There are rumors that the Fenians are now crossing the St. Lawrence.

Two telegrams received this morning, one dated 10 o'clock, Windsor, the other at Detroit, state there are no movements at those points, and the stories current all day, of a crossing effected under fire, are without foundation.

Action of the Authorities—The Situation at Latest Dates.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Towards the close of the day advices from Washington, and the growing boldness of the Fenian preparations in the city to reinforce the invaders in Canada, induced the steamer *Michigan* and the military authorities to check communication between the two shores of the Niagara. Orders were issued forbidding the crossing of the river by anybody, which were only partially effective, owing to lack of means to enforce them. Company D, of the 74th, and Company B, of the 65th Regiments, N. Y. N. G., were directed this evening to embark on tugs and patrol the river. Marching from the armory to the docks with small brass field pieces, these companies found it inconvenient to secure tugs. They returned to the arsenal, followed by a crowd of hooting Fenians. The military have been assembled at the arsenal all the evening.

An immense meeting of Fenians and Fenian sympathizers is being held at the Opera House. Speeches are in progress. A great deal of enthusiasm is exhibited. About $1200 was collected to purchase commissary supplies for the invaders.

BUFFALO, June 2, 12½ A. M.—Preparations for another crossing of the Niagara by the reinforcements and artillery are thus far prevented. The steamer *Michigan* is finally on the alert, and now engaged in patrolling the river from Black Rock to the head of Grand Island. A detail of marines and two guns from the *Michigan* have been placed on board the tugs *J. C. Harrison* and *C. M. Farrar*, which are now assisting the Patrol, with orders to sink anything attempting to cross during the night. Rocket signals have just been sent up from boats lurking near the American side, which signals have not yet been answered from the Fenian camp, whose fires can be distinctly seen on the Canadian side.

It is universal opinion is, that a desperate attempt to cross before morning from this side will not be lightly relinquished, as the artillery supplies are considered actually necessary to enable the invaders to maintain their position against the resistance looked for to-morrow, although those across are fully armed, and generally talk fight. O'Neill, commander of the invading force, is thirty-five years of age, of medium height, thickly built, light complexion, heavy moustache, mounted on a horse seized at Fort Erie, with saddle of antique pattern, and bridle made of cloth and line. His opinion of the situation is summed up in the statement that "we are here, and time will show whether we can stay here or not." To morrow, it is likely, will furnish an answer to the question of retreat or advance.

Full Details of the Movement from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 2.—The concentration of the Fenians on this point was actively begun on Wednesday. Since the morning of that day every train over the Western roads has brought instalments of mysterious strangers. Although none of these came armed, conspicuous advertisements of the large quantities of arms, ammunition, and commissary stores for sale in the city furnished an inkling how *materiel* was to be obtained. Townsend and Oakley Halls, and the small hotels and boarding-houses, were crowded on Wednesday and to-night. Ample warning was given to the Canadian authorities and our own United States and local officials.

The troops at Fort Porter were held in readiness. The United States steamer *Michigan* had her guns shotted and steam up on the first alarm. All day Thursday the Fenian force here continued to be swelled by fresh arrivals. A secret session of the chiefs was held and significant preparations made in the afternoon. These, however, were unheeded by the Canadians on the opposite shore, who apparently disbelieved; at any rate, they neglected the warnings of the American authorities.

Thursday evening the decisive movement began. The Fenian force, which had heretofore endeavored to conceal their organization, and had broken up into divisions and small squads about the city, showed a growing tendency to concentrate. At midnight the rumble of ammunition wagons mingled with the tramp of men in the streets, advancing in various directions towards Black Rock. Passing in darkness through the villages of the upper and lower Black Rock, the force finally united, and numbering by this time 1500, men halted on the shores of the Niagara, where two tugs and two canal boats awaited them. Embarking without the slightest question or molestation, either from the military, who were reposing in Fort Porter; from the steamer *Michigan*, quietly nursing her steam in Erie basin; from the police, patrolling the city above; or from the officials, sweetly snoring in their respective beds, the entire body crossed the river, reaching the opposite bank about 2½ this A. M., cheering and beating drums in token of their success. Arms and ammunition in abundance crossed at the same time, the only necessity neglected being a supply of rations.

From the point of debarkation the main body moved immediately up the river bank; occupied the villages of Waterloo and Fort Erie; levied breakfast upon the inhabitants; cut the telegraph lines leading into the interior; tore up the track of the Grand Trunk Railway; paid their respects to the United States Consul, and cheered the American flag; assured the citizens, through their officers, that private property should be respected—and then returned down the river to the mouth of Frenchman's Creek, above Grand Island.

Here rumors of the advance of Canadian troops, and the necessity of procuring reinforcements of their supplies and artillery, induced General O'Neill, commanding 12th Fenian Regiment, of which the Fenian force was composed, to halt and intrench. The usual dispositions for battle were made forthwith. At 1·30 P. M an alarm occurred, and the Fenian troops sprang into line in expectation of an engagement. The cavalry pickets riding in from the front brought reports more and more exciting. Shouts were heard in the distance, and a wounded man, shot, as it was afterwards ascertained, for a horse thief, furnished the sight of blood to feed the warlike enthusiasm. From either flank the Fenian columns, by platoon, started at the double-quick in the direction of the supposed red-coats. The road along the river, between Frenchman's creek and Waterloo, was thronged with stray Fenians moving to the front; Fenians mounted two deep upon horses; Fenians in lumber-wagons carrying boxes of ammunition; Fenians on foot, whisking bayonets about their heads, frantically leaping mud-puddles, and shouting "Come on," ran the miscellaneous race. The river, meanwhile, was crowded with tugs and small boats, carrying lookers-on; the building, along the American shore littered with spectators. Crowds in buggies, carriages, and cars strained eyes to see and ears to hear; Canadians in Waterloo and in the little houses along the road and near the scene of all this turmoil stood with quaking knees at their doors and gates, uncertain what might come of it. A fight was still expected. During the entire day no effort was made to prevent communication between the two shores. Tugs and skiffs constantly plied to and fro carrying Fenians and spectators, and in some instances supplies. The United States steamer *Michigan* steamed down to Black Rock early in the forenoon, and lay in full view of all these proceedings. The Canadians, meanwhile, were helpless and passive, and crowds of spectators have lined the American shore throughout the day, and the excitement in the city was on the increase, owing to the continual arrival of Fenians on different trains, and reports of more on the way. Three Fenian soldiers have been shot by their officers for bad conduct and disobedience of orders.—*New York World*

A Fight Expected To-day—Junction of the Canadian Forces Near Chippewa—All the Volunteers West of Toronto Called Out.

TORONTO, June 2, 1 A. M.—The Fenians are throwing up breastworks at Frenchman's creek, three miles below Erie. General Napier's headquarters will be at Hamilton. Fully four thousand troops are within a few hours march of the enemy, and plenty more are in reserve. The telegraph companies have repairing parties along the whole line to repair the wires where cut.

The *Globe's* Montreal special despatch says two companies of artillery are to go to Isle aux Noix, four companies of volunteers go to St. Johns, and the regular artillery are under orders for the frontier.

The *Leader's* Chippewa special despatch says the Canadian troops are encamped south of that point. Pickets are sent out to the banks of Niagara river. Fenian foragers are within two miles of Chippewa, impressing horses and committing other depredations. They are very much elated over the prospects of a battle to-morrow.

The *Globe's* Niagara Falls despatch says the 49th Regiment and an artillery battery have gone in quest of the Fenians, the artillery taking the river road and the infantry the railroad. They decided to rest to-night at Chippewa.

An attempt was made to throw a special train containing troops off the track near the Wellington Square, by placing boulders on the track. Large reinforcements have arrived at the bridge.

The British Minister Overwhelmed with Telegrams—The Canadian Invasion as it Appears at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The telegraph lines have been constantly monopolized to-day by despatches to and from Sir Frederick Bruce. Telegrams from Canada and the entire border and along our own line as far west as Chicago, have been pouring in upon the British Minister all day. Private Governmental despatches state that a force would doubtless attempt to invade Canada from St. Albans, and the weight of information goes to show that the invasion was thoroughly concerted from different points; that the Fenian forces are numerously officered by Confederates, while large numbers of the Rebel rank and file are filling subordinate positions in their organizations. The Fenian movement has at least proved a golden harvest to the telegraph companies to-day.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

Fort Erie is not now a fortified place, but an old redoubt thrown up by the British during the War of 1812. It is situated in Canada West, at the point where the Niagara river leaves the Lake, and immediately opposite Black Rock, which town now forms a part of the city of Buffalo. The village of Waterloo, in Canada, is one mile distant from Fort Erie. The Welland Canal is within a short march of the point now held by the Fenians: the battlefields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane are in the neighborhood, and Navy Island is but a little way up the river. The place selected for the beginning of operations is, therefore, in the heart of a region celebrated in military history.

Dispersion of the Fenian Force into Guerilla Bands—Arrival of 1500 British Regulars at Suspension Bridge.

BUFFALO, June 2, 3 A. M.—Have just received from Canadian sources the latest and most important news in reference to the Fenian movement. Now ascertained that Fenian invading force, relinquishing by reason of a blockade put during night, Union their communications, with this side of the Niagara, the hope of obtaining expected reinforcements and supplies, broke up their encampment at the mouth of Frenchmane's Creek, about 10 P. M., destroying all superfluous arms and ammunition which they had taken across, and have divided into bands with intention of penetrating the Canadian interior by stealth, doing what damage they can to railroads, canals, and other property, in the capacity of raiders instead of a fighting army.

The routes to be pursued are of course kept secret. If the regular British troops now on the move can be evaded, a reunion of the Fenian forces at some strategic point will be striven for. If not, and if aid expected from this side is not speedily rendered, the only course left open must be a general scattering and retreat, without supplies, forced to exist on the country they traverse, and unable to oppose the forces now on the move against them. It is easily seen that a better and more extensive movement has got to be made in support to this trifling advance guard, ill-ordered and poorly provided for invasion. Trains arrived at Suspension Bridge during night, have brought 1500 British regulars and part of the artillery, whose aim was to move up the Erie and Ontario road, and attack the Fenian force, which has by this time entirely vacated their encampment.

The Fenian Chieftains.

THE CAPTORS OF FORT ERIE.

The officer who captured Fort Erie, Colonel O'Neill, is a young and ardent Fenian, who is now in his twenty-fifth year. He was formerly connected with the 16th Regiment of Regulars, and served in that organization under General Sweeney. He was well known as a dashing cavalry officer in the late war, when he was attached to a Western regiment. He was promoted to a captaincy for daring gallantry. At one time his regiment make an ill-considered advance one the Rebels, but it was soon surrounded by the enemy. The Colonel, on beholding the situation, became dispirited, and under his orders to make the best retreat possible, the men became demoralized, and would soon have become an easy prey to the opposing force, but for the daring intervention of O'Neill.

"Retreat!" commanded the Colonel, addressing his command. "Get out the best you can!"

"Not by a d—d sight!" shouted the young Captain. "Colonel, give me charge, and we'll give these fellows all they want." The Colonel consented, and O'Neill gave orders to charge on the "anaconda" of Rebels, who fled before the force of the movement.

Colonel O'Neill, it will be remembered, was the officer who captured the guerilla John Morgan, whose sword he has now in his possession. The sword was previously presented to Morgan by some English sympathizers with the South.

GENERAL SPEAR

This General, who has charge of a Fenian brigade who are now quartered in Canada, was formerly a sergeant-major in the 6th Regiment of United States Infantry. He is an able officer, who, previous to his promotion, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the Brotherhood.

COLONEL MURPHY.

The record of this officer, who served during the late war, is one which shows him to be fit for the position he now occupies. He was formerly Colonel of the 107th New York Volunteers, one of the well-known regiments which joined the Corcoran Legion. At one time he was suspended for sending a flag of truce to the Rebels at the Rapidan, in order to bury his dead; but he was afterwards honorably restored to his command.

GENERAL WESSELS,

another leading officer in the Fenian army, is the well-known officer who commanded the Department of North Carolina during the war. He is a graduate of West Point.

LATEST NEWS.

Expected Proclamation from Governor Fenton.

FENIANS REPORTED MARCHING ON ISLE AUX NOIX.

NEW YORK June 2.—A despatch from Albany says that Governor Fenton will issue a proclamation to-day, warning the citizens of the State against countenancing the Fenian invasion of Canada. Also that twelve regiments of militia are to be sent to the frontier, from the counties of Niagara, Monroe, Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence.

A despatch from Montreal says it is reported that the Fenians have seized the arms at Rouse's Point, and were marching on the British fort at Isle aux Noix. Also, that the Canadian Government has been informed that the United States gunboat *Michigan* has intercepted the Fenian reinforcements to those landed at Fort Erie. British troops were marching from Hamilton to capture the Fenians at Fort Erie.

A Buffalo despatch says that the United States steamer *Michigan* is patrolling the river from Black Rock to the head of Grand Island, with two armed tugs, with orders to sink anything crossing during the night.

The Fenian Movement.

NEW YORK, June 2.—All the United States troops in General Meade's department are said to be under arms for use in case of emergency. General Sweeney was here yesterday, but probably left in the afternoon for the frontier. It is said that 850,000 rounds of ammunition have been sent by the Fenians from New York, and 600,000 from Chicago, to the frontier within a few weeks

Over one thousand Fenians are said to have left New York within a few days.

A despatch from Buffalo says fifteen hundred British regulars, with artillery, arrived at Suspension Bridge. Their aim was to attack the Fenian forces, who have now vacated their encampment.

A despatch from Toronto says four thousand troops are within a few days' march of the enemy, and plenty more are in reserve.

A despatch from Suspension Bridge states the river from Black Rock to Tonawanda was filled last evening with small boats carrying Fenians to Canada.

It is reported that three Fenian vessels have landed a number of troops and some cannon in Gravelien bay; but this report needs confirmation

Fenian Army Advancing on Hamilton, Etc.

BUFFALO, June 2, 9 45 A. M.—The latest news from the Fenian camp states that the whole Fenian force is moving. It is stated that the bridges across Frenchman's creek and Miller's Point were burned last night.

Telegraphic communication is now open again with Canada.

ALBANY, June 2.—About 100 Fenians left here on the 12 o'clock train last night for the West. Their real destination is unknown. They were in charge of competent military officers. Upwards of a thousand of their friends assembled at the depot to witness their departure.

RICHLAND, Vt., June 2.—About 150 Fenians passed through this place about 1 o'clock this morning, bound north. They were in charge of officers wearing side-arms.

A Fight Going on at Ridgway.

TORONTO, June 1, 10 45 P. M.—This morning a force of volunteers came up to a body of Fenians encamped near Ridgway. An attack was immediately begun, and the fighting became general. A number have been killed, but the result of the engagement is not yet known.

Reported Defeat of the British.

BUFFALO, June 2—11·30 A. M.—The English troops now occupy Fort Erie. It is not yet known whether the reported fight at Ridgway is with a portion of the Fenians who went over to Fort Erie yesterday, or with another party.

It is understood the Fort Erie Fenians went down the river.

Ridgway is seven miles up the lake towards Port Colborne. The steamer *International* has arrived at Fort Erie with troops.

LATEST.

It is reported that the British troops are retreating from the Ridgway fight. No particulars have yet been received.

Excitement in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—There is considerable excitement here over the Fenian news. Nearly 300 men have left here for Canada. About 700 passed through Indianapolis yesterday, for the border.

Despatches from Columbus deny the report of the purchase and shipment of arms and ammunition by Fenians from that city.

Sailing of the "Scotland."

NEW YORK, June 2.—The iron screw steamship *Scotland*, Captain Graw, of the National Line, sailed to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown (Cork Harbor), with a full complement of cabin passengers and a number in the steerage. Among them I find several from your city, forwarded here by W. A. Hamill, the Philadelphia agent of this Company.

The favorite steamship *Erin* will be the succeeding vessel on this line, and will sail on Saturday next, the 9th instant.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 2.—There is some inquiry for Cloverseed, and it sells on arrival at $6@6·50. Timothy is nominal at $5·50. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 ⅜ bushel, at which price it is wanted by the crushers.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and we quote No. 1 at $31@32.

The Flour Market is decidedly dull, and there is more disposition to realize. Prices are evidently in favor of buyers, as there is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only in a small way, at $7 75@8·50 per barrel for superfine; $8·75@9·75 for extras; $10@11·50 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $11@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and higher figures for fancy lots, as to quality. There is but little Rye Flour coming in, and it commands $6·50. Prices of Pennsylvania Corn Meal are nominal; 500 bbls. Brandywine sold on secret terms.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, but there is not much wanted. In the absence of sales we quote common and choice red at $2·40@2·80 ⅜ bush., and white at $2·90@3·15. Rye is worth $1·15@1·20. Corn is in good request. Sales of 3000 bush. yellow at 83c. afloat, and 86c. in the cars and from store. Oats are steady at 76c. for Delaware and 70@72 for Pennsylvania.

Whisky is scarce. Small sales of Pennsylvania bbls. at $2·24@2·26, and Ohio at $2·28@2·28½.

—William Prescott Smith, one of Baltimore's most distinguished citizens, late President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a gentleman of high culture and literary tastes, has been appointed to the responsible position of Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

—Mr. Joseph Lilly, the eminent London bookseller, after forty years' continuance in business, is about to sell off his valuable stock of rare and curious books (by far the richest in Europe, as regards old English literature), previous to retiring from business.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SCOTT

The Last Sad Honors to the Departed Chieftain—List of Distinguished Persons, Military, Political, and Civil—Presence of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House—Touching Scenes at the Chapel—The Procession, the Grave, and the Burial.

ROE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, Friday, June 1.—The day is past and gone; so are General Grant, General Meade, General Howard, and several score of other Generals who came here to attend the funeral services in honor of the late Lieutenant-General Scott, who was buried at this post to-day, in the cemetery beyond the hill.

THE DAY.

That it was to be a pleasant, charming day, we knew beforehand, as last evening the sun went down with a gorgeous promise of all that could be desired, and when this morning the earliest pencilings tinted the east, we saw that the promise was to be fulfilled to the letter. And it was so, for from the very first the sky has been clear, the air balmy, and the atmosphere as pure as that of the upper heaven.

Major-General Cullum, the Post Superintendent, had consented that the newspaper people should be admitted to the chapel before the arrival of the procession, but directed that they should occupy the little gallery immediately over the pulpit. Thither we climbed, and found when there that a well-built man of six feet six might quite easily peep over the top of a high railing, which was profusely draped with the national colors. We mounted a bench, and then a stool on top of the bench, when the

INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL,

with its sacred deposit, glorious trophies, and appropriate drapery was revealed to us. Those who are familiar with the appearance of the chapel will recall the decorations at the sides and over the chancel; the cannon set into the wall, and the black tabicted *memento mori*, and the pillars wreathed with the flags conquered by the old lion of the army. To these was added such effect as could be made by a grouping of the American colors, the draping with black and white of the gallery, and a display of beautifully arranged flowers from the garden of Mrs. Chaplain French. At the end of the central aisle, directly in front of the chancel, on an extemporized platform, rested the cloth-covered coffin on which were placed wreaths of flowers and green by the hand of final affection and friendship. The lid was thrown back and the pallid countenance of the dead chieftain was before us. Fortunately the combined action of nature and art had done much during the night. The forehead was as pure and free from wrinkles as that of a child, the eyes seemed more full, the mouth was very natural, and the color that peculiar pale which during the later years of the General's life characterized his face in repose. Dressed in an ordinary suit of black, there was none of the imposing display that many expected to see, the only indication of his profession being the national flag, which was effectively wrapped about him.

At the head and foot stood the gentlemen of the Guard of Honor, in full uniform. Perfect quiet reigned in the chapel, and for the first time since the General died there seemed to be an element of solemnity befitting the chamber where death was present. While the body was at the hotel there was constant necessity of change, a constant coming and going of curious visitors, and other interruptions which rendered the desirable privacy and quiet a matter of impossibility. Here this was changed. The undertaker had taken his last liberty with the sacred form; the beautiful flag of his country shrouded the patriot soldier from the touch of mortal hand thenceforth, and, as if in peaceful sleep, the old man lay before us, calm, and noble. The position assigned us enabled us to see everybody and everything, and we were particularly struck by the action and manner of those who crowded in to

SEE THE BODY.

The arrangements at the door were excellent. No matter how great the crowd might be outside, there was at no time an unpleasant pressure inside. Old men and boys, venerable women and fashionable girls, soldiers and civilians, gentlemen and boors, schools and delegations, took their several turns, and walked rightly up the broad aisle, paused a moment at the head of the bier, looked at the well-remembered features of the old hero, and passed soberly out at the rear door. Several old soldiers who had fought under Scott years and years ago, long before the majority of those who read this were born or dreamed of, stopped a long time at the side of the coffin, and while their trembling limbs yielded gladly to the assistance of the staff, their shaking hands wiped away the floods of tears that blinded their aged eyes and coursed down their furrowed cheeks.

While this ceremony was going on we returned to the hotel, where, at the moment, the

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

had arrived. The gentlemen were at once ushered into the parlor by Head Centre Paul, who has charge of the Hotel de Roe, and knows how to keep it and charge for it. The honorable members are but common mortals like the rest of us, and after a prolonged trip it is not to be wondered at that they were very dirty and very tired. There were but few rooms at their disposal, so they were compelled to resort to all sorts of little dodges by which to find the "ways and means" for cleanliness, a quality which stands in my books next to godliness, and trenches a little on the aforesaid.

At this time it was announced that

GENERAL GRANT AND STAFF,

with a large number of officers, had arrived and that the entire party had assembled in the parlor, where presently Major-General Cullum and Staff would call to pay their respects to the Congressional delegation. The word spread rapidly, and before the Senators and Representatives could reach the parlor, it was known all over the Point that General Grant was there. Instantly and pell-mell the people rushed to the hotel. Men and women and children forgot the dead Lieutenant-General in their anxiety to see the living, and the curious and suggestive spectacle for the first time in history was presented of a parade-ground at one end of which were death, and rank, and quiet, and formal guard, while at the other were life, and rank, and tumult, and an enthusiastic crowd of eager worshippers. Death in the end may be the stronger, for it draws to at all mankind; but on this occasion life and its attractions held the trump card, and won the game of applause and adulation. Presently the door opened, and Major-General Cullum entered, followed by the entire staff.

THE SENATORIAL DELEGATION,

consisting of Vice-President L. S. Foster, Connecticut; Senator Johnson,

LITERATURE.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, from the Commencement to the Close of the War, 1861-5. By William Swinton. C. B. Richardson, New York. Philadelphia agents: National Publishing Company, No. 507 Minor street.

The idea that one volume of 640 pages, presented within one year after the conclusion of the events narrated, and written by a private citizen, who has not had access to many of the secret official documents, could be *the* history of the Army of the Potomac, is a fallacy. We care not what the desire to be honest may be in the author's breast—we care not what his caution or what his facilities as a correspondent may have been, the fact nevertheless is true that time alone can enable a historian to view events in a properly clear and disinterested light, and that the time necessary must exceed a year. While, therefore, we deny to Mr. Swinton, or to any other writer, the claim that he has written *the* enduring history of the Army of the Potomac, yet at the same time we are ready to grant all the advantages which arise from rapid composition. Such a work as that before us is a necessity of our time, and there is probably no one who could have prepared a better book than Mr. Swinton has. His army experience as a newspaper correspondent, his continual presence at headquarters, and the unrivalled facilities possessed by all army correspondents for accumulating facts, all point to him as the best man for the task. While, therefore, his production is not the permanent record, it is an essential part of it. It has not maturity, but it has fire; it has not the discretion and cool analysis of years, but it has what no analysis can equal or supply—the heat and life of vivid remembrance.

It is yet warm from the field, it is fresh with the events, and unless such an work was furnished, a proper future history would be impossible. We therefore hail [the "Army of the Potomac," by Swinton, as a most valuable addition to our war literature; a necessity and aid for the coming man who is to give us the enduring record of our great events.

From what we have said, it must not be inferred that Mr. Swinton is all flash and heat, and has no cool criticism. His work is the most critical and discriminative of any military book on our war we have seen. He possesses the power of judgment in a remarkable degree, is a pleasant writer, and ably delineates his scenes. That great climax of literature, the description of a battle, in such terms as the general reader can comprehend the position of the force, is a desideratum which few reach. Lord Napier is the only author we can recall who excelled, but Mr. Swinton's long practice as a correspondent has made him wonderfully expert. We can gather, with what facts we already know, a correct idea of any fight which he undertakes to portray. It does not abound in technical phrases, but is clearly written, and will be generally popular.

There are other excellencies in the book to which we must call attention. It is well filled with correct steel portraits of all the commanders of the Army of the Potomac. We have seen no better likenesses anywhere. It is simplified by maps and charts, which render it reliable, and a full and copious index concludes the work, and adds immensely to its usefulness. If authors would only understand the importance of a good index, they would devote more time to its preparation.

The impossibility of "cutting down" the account of a battle, prevents us making such extracts as we would desire. We will, however, call attention to a subject over which controversy has waxed warm—the conduct of Fitz-John Porter. The following is what Mr. Swinton says on the subject:—

As the view above taken of the action of that part of the "second Bull Run," fought on the 29th of August, differs in some important particulars from previous accounts, and especially from the official report of General Pope, I shall here substantiate by Confederate official reports the truth of such points of difference as are of moment. The question foremost in interest has relation to the time at which Longstreet's Corps joined Jackson. General Pope repeatedly states that this did not take place till "about sunset" (see Pope's official report, p. 21), and it is on this ground that he and the court-martial that tried General Porter based their condemnation of that officer for not turning Jackson's right. Says Pope, "I believe—in fact, I am positive—that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, General Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have fallen upon his rear; and if he had done so we should have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet." (Pope's Report, p. 22). Now, this assertion is traversed by the positive evidence of the official reports of several of the generals under Longstreet's command, who show conclusively that Longstreet joined Jackson as early as noon. Says Longstreet himself:—"Early on the 29th, the columns were united, and the advance to join General Jackson was resumed. The noise of battle was heard before we reached Gainesville. The march was quickened to the extent of our capacity. The excitement of battle seemed to give new life and strength to our jaded men, and the head of my column soon reached a position in rear of the enemy's left flank." (Report of the Army of Northern Virginia, vol. ii., p. 8.) See also Hood (Ibid, p. 209.) But General D. R. Jones, who commanded the rear division of Longstreet's Corps, is still more explicit:—"Early on the morning of the 29th, I took up the march in the direction of the old battle-ground of Manasses, whence heavy firing was heard. *Arriving on the ground about noon*, my command was stationed on the extreme right of our line," &c. (Ibid, p. 217.) This would appear to settle the time of the arrival of Longstreet; and I shall now show that, before Porter came up from Manasses, Longstreet had taken up such a position as to bar his advance towards Gainesville. On this head Longstreet's own testimony will suffice, and it is as complete as could be desired. After giving his dispositions for his connection with Jackson's right, he states that "Hood's Division was deployed *on the right and left of the Warrenton turnpike*, at right angles with it. General D. R. Jones' Division was placed *upon the Manassas Gap Railroad* to the right, and in echelon with regard to the three last Brigades." (Ibid, pp. 81, 82.) Now it is quite obvious that this disposition covered Porter's whole front, and that it barred his approach to Gainesville. Any attack by Porter would, therefore, necessarily be made in front. When he received Pope's order to attack the enemy's right and turn his rear, Morrell's Division was already deployed in front of Longstreet, and it was near dark when the order came to hand. Probably there is no military man who will now say that the operation indicated by Pope was at that time possible. General Porter, many months subsequent to these events, and after having in the meanwhile had command of the forces for the defense of the Capital, and been at the head of his corps at the battle of Antietam, was arraigned before a court-martial at Washington, and dismissed the service of the United States for alleged disobedience to the above orders of Pope. I do not constitute myself the champion of General Porter, or of any other officer: but, having become possessed of the Confederate official reports, and having been struck with the new light thrown on these events by the unconscious testimony given above by the Confederate Generals, I should have violated my instinct of historic veracity to have suppressed these facts.

Such is Mr. Swinton's view of the facts, and he certainly makes a strong case for General Porter, and is, we believe, perfectly right in his publication. It would have been in opposition to the "instinct of historic veracity," did he not lay them before the public. The *Tribune* is indignant at his giving them a place, and calls him a "self-constituted historian." We believe that most historians are self-constituted, and as all the facts against Fitz-John Porter have been made public, justice is a sufficient excuse for giving those in his favor a place. We do not say whether he deserved his disgrace or not, but we do maintain that Mr. Swinton is perfectly justified in giving his defence a place.

The whole work is characterized by a fairness which commends it, and it will meet with the approbation of all who read it in a spirit of impartial criticism. It is for sale by the National Publishing Company, No. 507 Minor street, Philadelphia.

THE ORPHANS, AND CALEB FIELD. By Mrs. Oliphant. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

All works from Mrs. Oliphant are welcome. She seldom, if ever, writes a bad book, or even a mediocre work. They are all good. In nothing does she excel more than in short stories. She has a tendency to spread her details until they approach prolixity; but when her tales are concise, we know of none which we would rather read. "The Orphans" is a quiet, home-like, and vividly natural story, of some hundred pages, while "Caleb Field" is a Puritan romance, short and spicy, yet with the true ring of the Puritan metal. To those who have read "Miss Majoribanks," and her other productions, we need hardly waste space by recommending the little production now before us.

—"Mad Monkton," and other tales, by Wilkie Collins, from the same house, please us more the more we examine them. The little sketches are worthy of the author of "Armadale" and "The Woman in White."

—Peterson has "The Grey Woman," by Mrs. Gaskell, in press, of which we see all the foreign writers speak most highly. Every one commends it.

—We have received from J. B. Lippincott "Armadale," a book which has just been issued from the presses of Harper. Most of our readers are familiar with it already. We need only add at present that it is the most thrillingly interesting work we have lately read.

—A good idea of Mormon life is contained in a work lately published in New York. When we receive the book we will speak of its merits. We give, however, as an item of interest, the following extract in regard to how the wives of Brigham Young live:—

"The internal arrangement of affairs at the Harem is very similar to that of a young ladies' boarding school. Each woman having her own room, her affairs are all centred there. The culinary department is under the control of such of the wives as Brigham from time to time appoints. She is the stewardess, and carries the keys. A cook is employed—generally a man—and several servants besides, who are all under the control of the stewardess.

"When the meals are prepared and ready the bell rings, and each woman, with her children, if she have any, flies down to the dinner table, and is seated as before stated.

"Each, on rising, has her children to attend to, and get ready for breakfast; this over, she commences the business of the day, arranges her rooms, and sits down to her sewing or other work, as the case may be.

"A sewing-machine is brought into requisition, and one of the number appointed to use it. For the benefit of those who want a sewing-machine, it may be well to state how this one was procured. One day a man from St. Louis came to offer one for sale, stating that his price was ninety dollars. Brigham bought it, promising to pay the man whenever he should call. The man being poor, called in a few days. He did not get his pay. He called again, a number of times, with the same result. One of the wives became quite indignant, and said: 'If I was in his place, I never would ask it from one so high in the priesthood. He had better give it to him than to ask pay of him.' The poor man never received his money, and soon as he could get the means, left the Territory. This is the manner in which the Prophet becomes possessed of much of his property.

"Most of the women spin and make their everyday clothing, doing their own coloring. They are quite proud of the quantity of cloth manufactured in their establishment every year. All work hard, and take but very little out-of-door exercise. Parties and the theatre are the favorite amusements. At the theatre, Brigham and one or two of the favored wives sit together in the King's box,' but the remainder of the women and children sit in what is called 'Brigham's corral.' This is the parquette, about the centre of the area. The Prophet goes down once or twice during the evening to the corral, and chats for a few moments with one and another, but in a short time he can be seen beside his 'dear Amelia' again.

"At the Mormon parties much gayety prevails. Appearances are maintained, somewhat, by paying more respectful deference to the first wives on such occasions. Gentiles, with whom the saints are on good terms, are well received and kindly entertained at these parties, and all join in giving themselves up to the influences of mirth and festivity. Dancing is not only a favorite amusement, it is more; it is cultivated to such an extent that it becomes a passion.

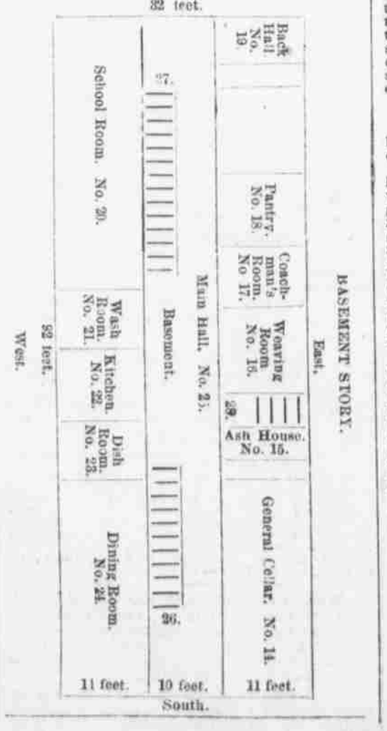
"Brigham's women, though better clothed than formerly, still work very hard. They are infatuated with their religion, and devoted to their husband. If they cannot obtain his love, they content themselves with his kindness, and endeavor to think themselves happy. As religion is their only solace, they try to make it their only object. If it does not elevate their minds, it deadens their susceptibilities, and as they are not permitted to be women, they try to convince themselves that it is God's will they should be slaves.

"A music-master, a dancing-master, and a teacher of the ordinary branches of an English education, are employed in the family school. Also a teacher of French. His children have much better advantages than any other in the Territory. Dancing and music are the leading accomplishments, and everything else is made subordinate to these."

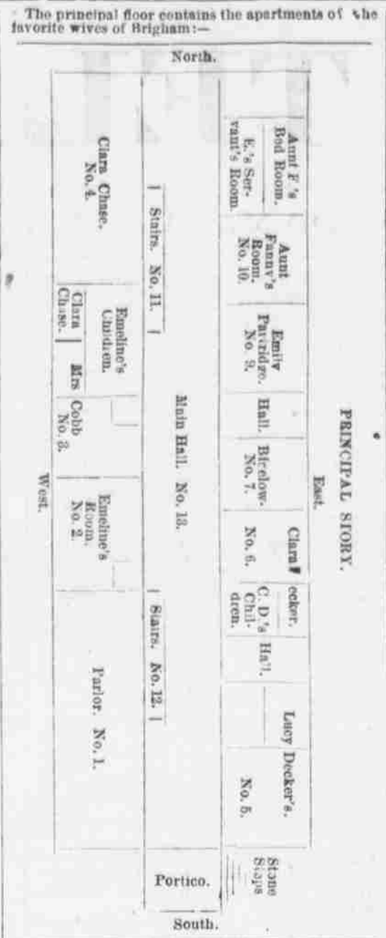
We also append the following curious diagram of his residence.

PLAN OF THE LION HOUSE.

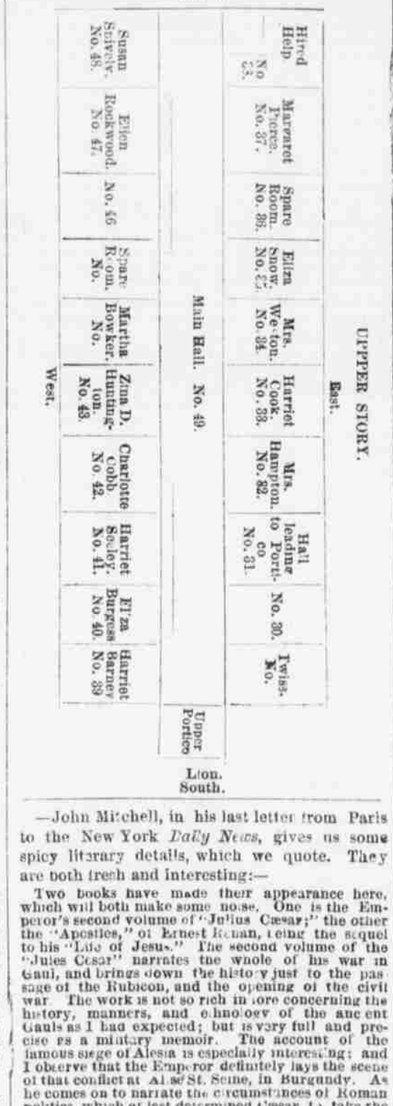
The basement story, containing the dining and school rooms, kitchen, etc., is arranged as follows:—



The principal floor contains the apartments of the favorite wives of Brigham:—



Other wives and the servants are accommodated on the upper floor:—



—John Mitchell, in his last letter from Paris to the New York *Daily News*, gives us some spicy literary details, which we quote. They are both fresh and interesting:—

Two books have made their appearance here, which will both make some noise. One is the Emperor's second volume of "Julius Cæsar;" the other the "Apostles," of Ernest Renan, being the sequel to his "Life of Jesus." The second volume of the "Jules Cæsar" narrates the whole of his war in Gaul, and brings down the history just to the passage of the Rubicon, and the opening of the civil war. The work is not so rich in lore concerning the history, manners, and ethnology of the ancient Gauls as I had expected; but is very full and precise as a military memoir. The account of the famous siege of Alesia is especially interesting; and I observe that the Emperor definitely lays the scene of that conflict at Alise St. Seine, in Burgundy. As he comes on to narrate the circumstances of Roman politics, which at last determined Cæsar to take the management of affairs into his own hands by the help of his veteran legions, the author becomes himself more evidently interested in this subject. Indeed he does not conceal a distinct intention of suggesting a continual parallel, to every reader, between the Roman Empire and the French one, between the Cæsars and the Bonapartes. It is evident too that he regards human history, and the actors therein, as altogether moved by destiny; and this tendency of his mind is even more evident in this second volume than in the first: so that as he proceeds with the narration of the civil wars this idea is seen to be more clearly developed, and through every stirring page we shall behold a fate

"With sceptered pall come sweeping by."

For the rest, the book is very well written; but before this reaches you the New York publishers will doubtless have brought out the English edition.

As for Ernest Renan's "Les Apotres," those who have read his former work will know very nearly what to expect in the sequel. M. Renan is a very good Christian and Catholic, save in the very trifling matter of not believing in that religion. But he regrets his disbelief; for he admires Christianity and its teachers with a poetic passion. Christ and His Apostles are to Renan what King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table are to Tennyson; that is to say, they are the very theological material which M. Renan has adopted for the theme of his poesy; for be it known that his works, though not in metre, are fully as poetical as any "Idylls of the King."

Take, as an example of Renan's work, his account of the resurrection of the Saviour. The women who had been praying and fasting at the foot of the cross were in a state of the highest nervous excitement, but especially Mary Magdalen (who is indeed the heroine of M. Renan's romance). Mary comes early on the Sunday morning to the sepulchre, but does not see the body—which, in fact, had been stolen away by the prudent Nicodemus; she runs and tells Peter and John; then returns to the sepulchre in a state approaching frenzy; she hears *Him*; she hears the Master call her by her name; she sees him in glorified vision, as St. Theresa and many other women have since done. She cries out, *He is risen!* and nobody doubted the fact. Then the author adds, in his lyric style, "The glory of the resurrection belongs to Mary of Magdala. After Jesus, it is Mary who has done most to found Christianity. The image created by the delicate sensibilities of Madeleine hovers still over our world.

"Queen and patron saint of the idealists, Madeleine was better qualified than any other to avouch her vision, and to impose upon all that holy image formed by her own passionate soul. Her grand assurance: He is risen! has been the basis of the faith of humanity. Begone, then, thou impotent reason! Seek not to apply your cold analysis to this masterwork of idealism and of love! As philosophy must renounce the hope of consoling this poor human race, betrayed as it is by destiny, is madness try the task. Where is the sage who has given to this world so great joy as the possessed Mary of Magdala?"

The system of accounting for visions by nervous exhalation once established, M. Renan follows it out. The companions of Jesus could not be behind Mary Magdalene. They all had their visions; and as for St. Paul, a very similar incident happened to M. Renan himself, as he tells us, when he was travelling in the East. He assures us that he also had a slight sunstroke, and I incline to believe him.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Manipulating Congress.

From the Tribune.

There is an ancient proverb much bequoted by grandams and wiseacres, in view of the perennial bedevilments of human nature. "It takes all sorts of people," they say, "to make a world." It takes all sorts of people, too, it would seem, to make our microcosmic Washington. But some of the mob of hangers-on, buttonholers, drink-bestowers, and terrific bores, are more distinguished (generally by tossing about the cash more freely) than others. Some burrow on in obscurity, but a happy few may see their important presence in the national capital announced by electrical aid in the New York newspapers. Of this select set, we notice Mr. John Morrissey is a refulgent member. Somebody took the trouble the other night to let us know that this renowned and retired athlete was in Washington; not intent, as may be supposed, upon listic glories, but as the telegraph phrased it, "representing the New York lottery interests," and refuting Marcus Cicero Stanley, who is engaged by the Government to prosecute Dame Fortune. We confess that this statement bothers us hopelessly. We were not before aware that there were any "New York lottery interests" requiring Mr. Morrissey's ponderous support. The game is here as illegal as picking pockets; and after what fashion Morrissey "represents" Stanley, we leave our well-informed readers to determine.

But Mr. Morrissey is only one of many. There are people who want authority to build canals—there is the combative and Confederate Semmes, who wants to be politically born again—there are crowds who wish old patents renewed and new ones granted—there are regiments of wolfish folk with enterprising designs upon the Treasury—there is the never-scattered herd of office-seekers, working their bodies and wearing out their souls for some petty place worth hardly half the trouble which, if they get it, it will cost them, and with no very brilliant chance of getting it after all their knee-crooking pains, and expenditure of their own and of borrowed money. Poor creatures! if they would but take their way westward and fall to digging and ditching! Alas! you may wash an Ethiopian white and knock the spots out of a leopard; but a man once bitten by the tarantula of lobbying is good for nothing else to his dying day.

His idea of "government" is that it is something out of which you can get something; and he believes that Congressmen are elected expressly to help him in his extractive experiments. The Congressman is a monarch to be appeased, flattered, bribed, and courted—to be asked to breakfast, and dinner, and tea, and supper—to be filled with fine meats and with costly wines until he can refuse the suppliant nothing. We do not see why in this beautiful business, Mr. John Morrissey, whose motto has always been "live and take," should not shine, and knock down many souls as he has knocked down many bodies. He is a first-rate caterer. No tavern waiter can humbug him in respect of fodder. He knows a neat wine when he tastes it. We should never think of disputing his judgment on a cigar. We believe, too, that he is not in the least stingy, but will entertain his guests at home, or show them the fashions abroad, without regard to expense. Then there is always the dread which must ever haunt the unfaithful representative who eats and drinks one way and votes another—that the iron nut of John Morrissey, still remembering its former cunning, may wildly range over the representative countenance, close in black and blue night the representative eyes, unlock the fountains of the representative nostrils, and break down the bridge of the representative nose. A very fearful lobby man must John be, truly! If we had any desperate, hopeless, selfish project which we desired to have rushed through, we are free to say that, whether for feeding or fighting the malcontents, Mr. Morrissey would be the man for our money, and he should have it to any reasonable extent.

He who observed only Washington, and even there only a portion of political society, would naturally and justly have a most contemptible opinion of the whole concern, Congress and Cabinet and all! But it is always so. Wherever a representative body convenes, there the game of self-interest goes on. Does the horrified reader inquire what prevents us going in a bee-line to public ruin? We answer, the honest, single-minded constituencies who watch their members as fathers watch their growing boys, and who will not submit to open, gross, and impudent profligacy. We yet keep and yet reverence the name of public virtue. The man who sells himself and his vote—the same not being after all his to sell, but the property of those who sent him—the man who makes a good bargain, does not proclaim it, does not brag of it, and probably, if accused of it, would deny it without a blush. Congress, in theory, at least, is still held to be honest, and it is probably a good deal more so than the adventurers who, in the interest or the other, are always trying to buy it up. We are thankful for this. We have not, by any means, reached the worst point of political profligacy.

The State of Europe—War Inevitable and Imminent.

From the Herald.

Our European news by the *Persia* sounds like the rumbling of a coming earthquake. The next intelligence from the Continent "may bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms." War and a general shaking-up of empires, kingdoms, and principalities, from the Rhine to the Black Sea, are apparently inevitable and imminent. It is true that Louis Napoleon is professedly laboring in the cause of peace; but it is manifest that his purpose is war, and that his game is to resume his work of European reconstruction at the point where it was suspended by the peace of Villafranca. Austria so understands it, as we see, from the concentration of her two hundred thousand troops in Venetia, all upon a war footing, and from her energetic preparations otherwise for the defence of her famous quadrilateral.

With all the arming, the musterings of men, the threatenings and blusterings in Austria and Prussia, as against each other, there is still a mutual shrinking and reluctance on both sides in view of the ultimatum of the bayonet. Between German and German, though of different creeds and nationalities, there is a family weakness in favor of peace, which would still prevail but for the intervention of a third party, in regard to which the arming for war is in earnest and cannot be mistaken. This third party is Italy; but Austria, in that stronghold of her quadrilateral, might, with less than two hundred thousand men, defy the regular armies of Victor Emmanuel and the free corps of Garibaldi combined, but for the palpable yet invisible presence of a fourth party, the master spirit of the whole imbroglio. This fourth party is Louis Napoleon, and Italy is but his appointed instrument for the opening of the ball.

This accounts for the heavy military force, in full war feather, which Austria has marched into Venetia, while her preparations against Prussia are of that character which admit of some delay. In Prussia, it appears, peace meetings are the order of the day; that "the wish for peace predominates over every other feeling," and that "we shall soon hear that the people will not allow themselves to become the helpless instruments of a despotic annexation policy." But this popular reaction comes too late. Bismark, in pursuance of his arrangements with Napoleon at Biarritz last summer, has effected an understanding with Italy, and Italy, rallied to the fighting point under the promptings of Napoleon, is not disposed to halt for a reconsideration. Prince Napoleon had returned from Italy to Paris with the opinion that "in the actual state of affairs Italy cannot avoid going to war, even should she be left alone to confront the enemy," the Prince knowing very well that she will not be left alone. From an intelligent source at Florence we are told that "the general impression throughout Italy is that war has now become absolutely necessary to the national existence," and that "the alternative is foreign war or civil war," which means that Italy is about to move upon Venetia by land and sea.

Italy, then, will be the first to open fire, and as Napoleon is the backer of Victor Emanuel, whether there is to be peace or war between Prussia and Austria becomes a secondary question. The *pronunciamento* of Napoleon from Auxerre, with his detestation of the treaties of 1815, was a formal notice that they are to be overthrown and set aside; that Austria is to be expelled from Venitia; and that imperial France is to be restored to the left bank of the Rhine. The expression of a sincere desire for peace, with certain plausible propositions for an accommodation, on the threshold of a premeditated war, is an old Napoleonic device. Hence the movements of the French Emperor towards a peace conference at this crisis we regard as signifying nothing. There is no remedy for his Mexican *fiasco* but some employment to the armies of France nearer home; and through the credulity of Bismark the quarrel between Prussia and Austria over their robbery from Denmark will meet the end desired. As Russia is indifferent whether it is war or peace, and as England is bound to a neutral policy, France stands the master of the situation. The Prince Napoleon's return to Paris from Florence we suspect had for its object the information of the Emperor of the day appointed for the Italian army to cross the Austrian frontier. With this appeal to the last resort of kings, there is no divining what or where will be the solution of the struggle. It may be in Vienna, as in 1805, or in Paris, as in 1814 or as in 1815. In any event neither the political principles nor the commercial interests nor the public credit of the United States will suffer any loss from another Napoleonic European convulsion.

The Bombardment of Callao—Spanish Barbarism.

From the Times.

In its quarrel with the South American republics, Spain has from the first acted in opposition to the feeling of the civilized world. The causes of difference were not such as justify war, at least until all efforts at mediation or settlement had proved ineffectual. And when the Spanish Government, with characteristic arrogance, declared war, and repudiated the pacific intervention tendered by England and France, the sympathy of other nations ranged itself on the side of the allied republics. The opinion crystallized when the Spanish fleet assailed the defenseless commercial city of Valparaiso; and it will be intensified by the details now published in reference to the bombardment of Callao.

The circumstances of the two ports, at the time of the bombardment, were widely different. To remove all pretext for attacking Valparaiso, the Chilian Government had dismantled its forts, removed its guns, and left it, in all respects, a mere commercial city. Its merchants were foreign, its warehouses were filled with foreign goods, its whole importance was centred in its position as the seat of an extended commerce. In this fact should have consisted its strongest guarantee against destruction. To the chivalrous Nunez, however, it seems to have been the inducement for a cheap display of courage; and, though the population of Valparaiso almost totally escaped injury, the damage done to public buildings—to the Custom House and to other depositories of imported goods, was undoubtedly great. Peru pursued a different course. The defenses of Callao, instead of being removed, were strengthened; heavy guns were placed in position; and when Nunez essayed an attack, it was to speedily find himself the conquered and not the conquering party. Two of his ships were disabled early in the contest; a third and fourth suffered and retired; and in two hours Nunez and the remainder of his vessels withdrew to long range—the Admiral seriously wounded, and the prestige of Spain as a naval power seriously damaged by the gallant Peruvians. Unable to contend against the forts of Callao, however, so many of the Spanish ships as were yet fit for service turned their attention to the business part of the city, and re-enacted the disgraceful scene of Valparaiso. The town was mercilessly shelled, and its best mercantile establishments greatly injured; the only apparent object being the gratification of a savage vengeance, and the further exemplication of the manner in which Christian, chivalrous Spain chooses to conduct its hostilities.

It is in the latter of these aspects that the course of Spain towards both the Peruvian and the Chilian port will command attention. The avoidance of injury to commercial towns is one of the best established rules of modern warfare amongst nations pretending to be civilized. Inconvenience to commerce, as a consequence of hostilities, is inevitable; but the causeless, wanton infliction of damage upon places of exclusively commercial importance, is universally condemned as at variance with humanity and civilization. Although England cannot boast of a clear conscience in this regard, as the history of her operations in China and Japan, and more recently before Cape Haytien, sufficiently shows, it is remembered to her credit that in the Crimean war her fleet, in conjunction with the fleet of France, abstained from the infliction of loss or injury upon the port of Odessa. And when the King of the Two Sicilies proposed to bombard the commercial but rebellious town of Messina, an English vessel-of-war interposed and prevented the execution of the threat. It is the same everywhere. War is bad enough at the best, and the common instinct of mankind revolts against attacks involving the purposeless destruction of property and life. Spain alone, of all the powers in the world, dares to defy public opinion, and to carry on war upon the principle of barbarism. Spain alone, in effect, declares that commerce shall not be respected, that civilization shall be ignored, and that Christian countries may, in this year of grace, prosecute hostilities on a plan which the King of Dahomey may be supposed most heartily to approve.

Other nations can hardly afford long to remain silent observers of these outrages, affecting as they do, most intimately, the rights of their own citizens and subjects, and the common sentiment of the world. The nation that should now revive the slave trade, or initiate for its own advantage customs repugnant to humanity, would probably require the name of a nuisance, and might be dealt with accordingly. Barbaric exclusiveness, as in the case of Japan, is now-a-days held to constitute a grievance, to be protested against and abated. And it remains to be seen how long Spain will be permitted to defy the rules of civilized warfare, and to punish its enemies by assaults upon unprotected centres of commerce. There may be no justification for war against Spain by way of punishment, but there does seem to be good ground for such a protest on the part of other countries as shall bring its imperious rulers to their senses.

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Phillips' Prod for Sneaks and Shufflers.

From the World.

It is a positive luxury to find that some men will not be trifled with, and that they will compel the shufflers and the sneaks to show their hand. Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley say with perfect logic to the Seward and Raymond class of Republicans:—Our object was to abolish all distinctions of race; to compel white men South, if not to think with us on that point, to obey us. You knew it; you consorted with us for that object, apparently; we helped you to power; you used the negro to get place and plunder; you have them; and now, when you can get no more out of the negro, you want to stop; but you shall not, we will keep you up to the work. If, after playing the hypocrite to others, you think you can play it to us, you are mistaken. Right enough are the radicals from their own stand-point, and well do they insist that the time-servers shall sink with them, if they will not swim with them.

It is a pleasure to see the writhings and contortions, the convulsive efforts at independent action, and the pitiful collapses of the conservative Republicans, those bummers of the great John Brown army. We trust that the radicals will lash them until they can find, in rage and pain, a little backbone. To have a set of fellows hanging on the outskirts of two armies, shifting as the prospect of spoiling a camp becomes good, is a sight hideous to God and men. We trust the radicals will propound a shibboleth and put every man to the sword who fails to syllable it fluently. Let us have honest politics first, and contend afterwards. There ought to be no mercy for the Seward, Weed, and Raymond squad—the bummers of the John Brown army.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock o

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

900 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finis* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 4 5

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 5

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM,

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

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COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

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Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

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3 10 2m HENRY BECKER Manager.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 903 RACE street Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday, Captain Amos Smith, of the brig *Caroline Eddy*, was charged with smuggling. The testimony was to the effect that after the cargo had been all landed under the inspection of custom House officer George K. Wise, the vessel was towed to Richmond to take in a load of coal. From information received, the Custom House officer was induced to visit the brig at Port Richmond and found in the forecastle three barrels and five bags of sugar, which the captain denied all knowledge of, and attributed to the crew. The vessel had at that time been cleared for Key West, and the captain had his papers. There was also testimony showing that a barrel and three-quarters of a barrel of sugar and a barrel of molasses, which had been noted in the manifest as ship's stores, had been put ashore at Richmond, and sold to Messrs Cain & Gordon, who furnished the ship's stores for the voyage to Key West. The counsel for Captain Smith took the ground that he had a right to sell any excess of ship's stores of any article he might have on board, and which had been passed by the Collector of Customs, or exchange it for other ship's stores as he might think proper. Mr. Gilpin, for the United States, argued that under the law no article on board a vessel, which had been manifested as ship's stores, and passed by the Custom House officer, could be taken away and sold, without the duty had been first paid on it. The defendant was held to answer.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A quarterly Grand Communication will be held on Monday evening next, at the hall, Chesnut street. The session will be one of considerable interest to every member of the Order, and the body will be strongly represented from every portion of the State, from present indications. Among other business to be transacted will be the consideration and action upon the report of the committee on purchase of a site for a new hall, the want of proper ventilation, capacity, and fire-proof condition of the present structure requiring the erection of a new temple, or subject the Order to immense annual outlays to keep in repair and make the necessary alterations and additions to the present ill-constructed though handsome edifice. Besides this, important proposed amendments to the Ahiman Rezon will be brought up for consideration. As action upon the latter particularly affects the entire membership throughout the jurisdiction, it is anticipated that the approaching session will be one of the largest ever held in this city.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.—The delegates to this convention assembled last evening in the District Court room, at the County court house, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements to start on their mission. General Joshua T. Owen was called upon to preside. General Collis stated that he had procured tickets for the delegates. A motion was agreed to, that the delegates present receive their tickets, and those not present should receive them from General Collis, who will be at the depot. It was also agreed that the delegates should go in a body, and take passage in the 11 o'clock line, at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, north side of Market street, corner of Thirtieth, on Sunday night. The convention will assemble at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at Pittsburg.

LARCENY.—James Morris had a hearing at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, charged on the oath of Joshua L. Bailey, a merchant on Third street, with the larceny of a number of books, which were packed in the room of a building, on Fourth street, near Market. It appears that the defendant until recently was employed there in the capacity of a porter. Yesterday, Mr. Bailey visited defendant's residence, and there identified two of his books on the parlor table. He afterwards returned with two detectives, but the books were missing. Morris said that the books had been at his house, and were presented to him by one Mr. Miller. He was held to answer.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A colored man named Peter S. Simpson, aged twenty-seven years, received a severe cut in the leg from a knife during an altercation in a saloon in St. Mary street last evening. It is alleged that the wound was inflicted by another colored man, named William Allen, with whom he had been playing cards. Allen was arrested and locked up to await the result of Simpson's injuries. The latter had his wound dressed at the Hospital.

COMPLETED.—The laying of a wooden trunk from the Twenty-fourth ward Water Works to the main channel in the Schuylkill has been completed, and there is already a favorable change in the character of the water furnished the citizens of that ward. This trunk is 625 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4½ feet deep, and is laid over the mud flats which have accumulated between the works and the old channel. At the point where the trunk ends the water is 28 feet deep.

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—The Pennsylvania Hose Company, with banners flying, and a full band of musicians, started at six o'clock last evening on their excursion to New York, where they propose to remain a week. The company will return at six o'clock on next Saturday evening, and be welcomed home again by a company escort of firemen instead of delegates from each company.

FENIANS MOVING.—At a late hour on Thursday night eight car loads of men passed over the railroad on Washington avenue. They came on the through line from the West, and said they were bound for New York. They were supposed to be Fenians, although they merely said they were emigrants.

CORONER'S CASE.—Last evening a lady named Mrs. Ann Rodgers fell dead in the yard attached to her residence, on Carroll street, below Cumberland. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR ELECTED.—At a meeting of the School Board of the Nineteenth Section, Mr. Adam Albright was elected School Director, to fill a vacancy.

INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending May 31, 1866:—Barrels of superfine, 3738; do. of Rye, 529; do. of Corn Meal, 564. Total, 4631.

First "Physical" Conception of "Pickwick"

REMINISCENCES OF A DINNER WITH DICKENS.

To the Editor of the New York *Evening Post*:—I noticed a few days since a letter from Mr. Charles Dickens, copied from a London journal, touching an artist named Seymour, and his connection with the "Pickwick Papers," a connection which Mr. Dickens says was suggested or asserted "in some incoherent observations" made by the widow of the said Mr. Seymour soon after his death, which event occurred before twenty-four pages of the "Pickwick Papers" had been written. Mr. Dickens adds, that he never saw Mr. Seymour's handwriting in his life, and never saw him but once, and that was within eight-and-forty hours of his untimely death. In short, Mr. Dickens avers that "Mr. Seymour, the artist, never originated, suggested, or in any way had to do with, save as an illustrator of what I devised, an incident or character (except the sporting tastes of Mr. Winkle), a name, phrase, or word to be found in the "Pickwick Papers."

In addition to the alleged "partnership of authorship," Mr. Dickens at the time wrote to his first publisher, Mr. Chapman, who responded immediately:—

"He reminded me," says Mr. Dickens, "that I had given Mr. Seymour more credit than was his due." "As this letter is to be historical," he wrote, "I may as well claim what little belongs to me in the matter, and that is, *the figure of Pickwick*. Seymour's first sketch, made from the proof of the first chapter, was of a *long, thin man*. The present immortal one he made from my description of a friend of mine at Richmond."

I now understand—and that is the point I am trying to get at—what has always been to me a mystery.

Soon after Mr. Dickens' arrival in this country (to which, his "American Notes" to the contrary notwithstanding, I wish he would come again, and give us a course of his popular "Readings"), I had the honor to entertain him at dinner, with other literary and legal gentlemen and artists, whom he was delighted to meet, as they were to honor him by their presence.

Among the guests was an old friend, whom we used to delineate, among his intimates, as "Pickwick." S. D. D., whose first name was Samuel, was of the same noble nature as his immortal prototype, and was almost the express counterpart of his person. He had a goodly periphery; his limbs seemed to have been melted and run into his lower habiliments; his mild grey eyes beamed through his golden glasses; and all his features radiated benevolence and good feeling; insomuch that I could not help asking Mr. Dickens if my friend did not remind him of his world-renowned creation.

To my great surprise he answered: "Somewhat, but not nearly so much as an elderly gentleman whom I had the pleasure to meet the day before yesterday at dinner; one of those benignant, kindly featured faces I seldom remember to have met—in this country at least. His manner, dignified and stately, was yet as simple and unaffected as that of a child. He is, I was told, an eminent lawyer of your city—George Griffin by name."

Can you think of any person more unlike your previous conception of Pickwick than the late George Griffin? Thin as a lath, extremely tall, and, as was thought by most persons, not a little awkward and ungainly, he seems the very reverse, in every point of view, of the great author of the "Tittlebat Theory."

But I can see now that the "long, thin man," first suggested to Dickens' imagination, was in his mind at the time; and at that early day he was scarcely able to dissociate Pickwick from his "first impression." I could hardly help thinking, for a long time, that a sly joke was intended; but it struck many of the guests at the table as a veritable idiosyncrasy.

* * * * * *

It makes me sad to-night, as I sit in my little sanctum, listening to the solemn-sounding billows of the Tappan-Zee breaking upon its adjacent western shores—it makes me sad, I say, to connect with the pleasant dinner to which I have referred the thought, "How many friends who graced that memorable occasion with their presence, twenty-four years ago, have gone hence, to be no more seen!" Washington Irving, whom I never saw more genial, even at his own hospitable board, "sleeps his last sleep" on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite our humble dwelling. Henry Brevoort, a scholar, a true gentleman, and his life-long friend, is with him in the "spirit land;" the accomplished and good Bishop Wainwright has followed them thither; and soon after Henry Cary, the refined and elegant writer, and most hospitable friend, from the classic soil of Italy ascended to bear them company. Henry Inman, the artist, who has adorned the galleries of Europe and America with portraits which will live as long as the canvas upon which they are painted shall endure—he, too, has gone; and David Graham, the most eloquent and prominent member of the New York bar, and our dear friend "Pickwick," *all* are gone!

Thank Heaven that others of our friends who honored that ever remembered dinner with their presence are still among us, healthful and serene in years; with eye undimmed, and natural strength unabated. Fitz-Greene Halleck and William Cullen Bryant still live; and long may they live to delight and instruct the world with the fruits of their genius.

L. GAYLORD CLARK.

Sanctum, Piermont-on-the-Hudson, May 26.

The Pearl Fisheries of the Persian Gulf.

Colonel Pelly has made a report to the Government of Bombay on the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf. He says:—

"The pearl oyster beds extend at intervals almost along the entire length of the Arabian coast of the Gulf, from a little below the port of Koweit to the northward down to the neighborhood of Ras-ool-Khaimah, southward. There are also some beds near Karrack and at other points on the Persian coast line, but these latter are of comparatively little account, as being far less extensive, less prolific, and less lucrative. The beds along the Arabian coast are held to be the property of the Arabs in common; for instance, an Arab of Howeit may dive along the Bahrian or Ras-ool-Khaimah coast, and *vice versa*. But no person other than the coast Arabs is considered to have any right of diving; and it is probable that any intrusion on the part of foreigners would create a general ferment along the coast line. The richest banks are those of the islands of Bahrein. They are found at all depths from a little below high water mark down to three, seven, twelve, seventeen, and eighteen fathoms. It is probable that there are beds at a much greater depth; for instance, if, as is supposed, it be the fact that there are beds in the inlets of the Museudom promontory, these beds must have a depth of twenty-two or twenty-five fathoms.

"It is held as a rule that the lustre of the pearl depends on the depth of the water—the greater the depth, the finer the lustre. There does not seem to be any known law governing the more or less perfect sphericity of the pearl. The best oyster-beds are said to be level, and formed of fine whitish sand overlying the coral in clear water. A mixture of mud or earthy substance with the sand is considered to be detrimental to the pearl, and the beds having this defect are liable to exhaustion. It is to this cause that the Arabs of Bahrein attribute the exhaustion of the pearl beds on the coast of Scinde and Ceylon, while the beds of the Persian Gulf, although annually fished from the earliest historic periods, continue prolific as ever—one or two of the most recent past years having given a more than usually abundant return.

"The notion that the Arabs feed their oyster-beds at particular seasons of the year seems to be erroneous. No care whatever is taken of the beds. The oysters swell about over the sand or slightly attach themselves by the hinge to bits of seaweed or coral, and are discerned by the divers from their boats in groups below the clear water. The diving period is from the warm spring in April to the end of the hot summer months of August and September. There may be from four thousand to five thousand fishing boats along the entire coast, each boat containing from ten, twenty, to thirty-two men. Of the above number of boats some fifteen hundred may belong to Bahrein. A few of these boatmen may reap independently the fruits of their own labors, but the great majority are in the hands of agents of pearl merchants, whether Hindoo or other, who reside in the towns of the littoral. These agents make advances of money to the divers during the non-diving season, and when the spring comes on the boats are supplied with so many days' dates, rice, and other provisions, and start away for the banks, returning as provisions fail, or weather compels. Hundreds of boats may be seen anchored at a time on the banks.

"As a rule, the diving may be in water of four to seven fathoms in depth. Fifteen fathoms a diving is considered extremely prejudicial to longevity, and occasionally proves fatal. In any case, the crew is told off into divers and rope-holders, and the former diving, while the latter keep the boat and stand by to haul the diver up. Each diver has his comrade for the purpose. The diver strips, closes his nostrils with horned pincers, has a rope attached to his girdle, and a stone or other weight to his feet. He then drops overboard feet foremost, and, on reaching the bottom, collects his oysters, until he can no longer remain below, when he pulls at the string, lets go the stone weight, and is hauled on board by his comrade. The stone weight is attached to a second rope, by which it is afterwards hauled up. The oysters are collected into a bag or other receptacle attached to the diver's chest and waist.

"The annual product of the pearl fisheries is assumed to be as follows:—Out-turn of the Bahrein pearl divers, twenty lacs of rupees, or £200,000; out-turn of the divers from the Arab littoral of the Persian Gulf other than Bahrein, twenty lacs of rupees, or £200,000; total, £400,000. The great bulk of the best pearls is sent to the Bombay market, where, during the share mania, fancy prices were given for good pearls. A large number of pearls are sent towards Bagdad. As a rule, the Bombay market prefers the pearl of yellowish hue and perfect sphericity, while the Bagdad market prefers the white pearl. The small seed pearls go principally to Bagdad also."

THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM.—Sir Moses Montefiore has returned to England from his mission of charity to the Jews at Jerusalem. During his stay in the Holy Land he laid the foundation stone of some new almshouses to be built for occupation by the poor of his co-religionists.

PISCATORIAL.—Salmon fishing has been unusually good this season in Ireland, the abundance of fish being attributed to the beneficial operations of the new fishery law.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 2,
THE EE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
SIXTH NIGHT
SIXTH NIGHT
SIXTH NIGHT
OF THE
TALENTED
TALENTED
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
THE FOUR SISTERS.
THE FOUR SISTERS.
THE FOUR SISTERS.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
In all of which the WEBB SISTERS will appear.
Admission to evening performance, 25c. 50c and $1

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Begins at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MRS. JOHN DREW.
MRS. JOHN DREW IN THREE CHARACTERS.
TWO GRAND DRAMAS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 2,
VICTORINE;
OR I'LL SLEEP ON IT.
Victorine, the Embroideress.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Madame St. Victor.....Mrs JOHN DREW
Victorine, the Lodging House Keeper, Mrs. JOHN DREW
NIGHT OF THE WOODS.
Characters by Messrs Tilton, Mackay, Hemple, Morris, James, Evenham, Miss Price, etc.
Monday—MISS LUCY RUSHTON as "THE SEA FLOWER."
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 2,
Thirty-sixth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
On which occasion he will appear as
THE DUKE'S JESTER,
in Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Bertuccio.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Dell Aquilla.....Mr. Charles Barron
To conclude with the Thrilling Drama of
THE DREAM AT SEA.
Lawrence Lynwood.....Mr. J. H. Taylor
Monday—Eighteenth Night of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Reopens for the Summer Season.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 2.
NEW MANAGEMENT. NEW COMPANY.
Will be performed the domestic Drama entitled
THE VILLAGERS.
Giles Hatrew.....Mr. Harry Pearson
Beautiful Ballet, LA SUISSE.
The Drama of IRISH ASSURANCE.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND TABLEAUX,
BY THE
ZANE STREET GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL.
SIGNOR BLITZ has also kindly consented to perform some of his inimitable feats on the occasion.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Secured seats 50 cents; for sale at the School House, Filbert street, above Seventh, first floor or by any of the scholars; also at the Hall on the evening of the entertainment. 6 2 5t*

FOR ONLY ONE WEEK.—BIERSTADT'S last work, "STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will be exhibited for one week longer, at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's, No 914 CHESNUT Street for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home. Single tickets, Twenty-five Cents. 5 29 6t

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS, OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 4m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

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LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
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NEW DESIGNS.
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CANTON MATTINGS.
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FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
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ANOTHER SUCCESS
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GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!
MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT!
Messrs. W. M. Bird & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—
Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. Respectfully yours, W. I. TRIM.
The above Safes for sale by
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PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
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Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
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We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

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MANUFACTURER OF
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The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. (4 4 2mrp
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Best in the City.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
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EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
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BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
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Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 35 3m

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During the erection of the new Bank building,
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
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FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
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The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
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William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
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A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1026 Walter street.
R. G. Morgan, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 518 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1062 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 226 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
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N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
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Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.
The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.
"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.
"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER,
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Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street.
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I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,
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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

Have We an "Inquisition" Among Us?

THE Southern journals are terribly exercised over the horrid torture to which President DAVIS has been subjected. That he has been proved to be well fed, clothed, carefully tended, and allowed the privileges of literature, is, we are assured, rather an aggravation than an amelioration of his condition. The Richmond *Times*, in a column leader, gives ground for the exciting inquiry, "Have we an Inquisition among us?" Our Richmond contemporary asserts we have, and takes the following ground of argument:—

Those who have made the torture of their fellow-beings a profession and a study, know full well that the victims of the "Holy Inquisition" were invariably well supplied with food and stimulants. There were various kinds of torture practised by the assistants of the Grand Inquisitor. The coarser and more brutal forms were the "rack," the "boot," the "iron glove," the "wedge," the "gridiron," and the "caldron." With these instruments of torture the ordinary run of "heretics" were generally disposed of in a fortnight or three weeks.

But the most exquisite forms of torture, the "periodical drop of cold water," and the "disturbance of the rest of the prisoner," were reserved for the more distinguished class of the guests who enjoyed at long intervals the attentions of the Inquisitors. The effects of the torture of dropping cold water upon the head of the victim have been described by many writers. The head of the prisoner was first shorn, and upon the naked skull a drop of cold water was permitted to fall from a great height every five seconds. This soon produced the most acute and horrible agony, and usually made the victim a raving madman.

The desire of the editor of the *Times* to show his extended literary accomplishments is an excusable one; but does he mean to assert that the "dropping" system has been practised upon "President" DAVIS? If the *Times* does make such an assertion, and has grounds for it, why does it not publish a sketch of the great JEFFERSON, with his head shaved, placed in an iron block, and the drops slowly coursing down his attenuated face? Such a picture would move a heart of stone, and afford infinite political capital for the "reconstructed." As the case now stands, we hardly think that DAVIS will agree that being well fed is an aggravation of the offense of the Government. If the prisoner's conscience disturbs him, if the ghosts of the murdered victims of Belle Isle, Andersonville, and Libby haunt him, if his nerves are unstrung as he remembers the events of his career, who is to blame? True it is, that the Inquisition could desire no greater torture; but it is he, and not his jailors, who has made his bed, and on it he must lie.

We are told that he is "like a man flayed alive and all his nerves exposed." But

> "Nor poppy nor mandragora,
> Nor all the drowsy syrups of the East,
> Could ever medicine thee that sweet sleep
> That thou hadst yesterday."

It is his crimes, and the fear of retribution, which are wearing out his life and putting him to a far more exquisite torture than that of the "rack" or "glove." It is himself he has to thank, and not, as the *Times* asserts, "those God-forsaken, abandoned, and execrated brutes and wretches" who favor his retention in captivity.

Importation of Wheat from Europe.

WE are actually importing wheat and flour from Europe, the price here being so high that they can be imported at a profit. Our importations of ordinary merchandise have been larger for the last six months than ever before during the history of the country. If now we add foreign supplies of breadstuffs, we must look for the balance of trade to be enormously against us, and shall be obliged to continue heavy exportations of gold. Fortunately it is but a few weeks until the new crop of wheat will make its appearance, when we may hope that the necessity for importing the foreign article will cease.

Another Large Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamships *Pereire City of Boston*, *Saxonia*, *America*, and *Scotland* sailed to-day for Europe, with $8,650,000 in gold.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of EDWARD HOPPER, Esq., Administrator of the estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
6 2 stuth5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LEWIS H. REDNER, Acting Executor of the estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 13th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS H. REDNER, Esq., No. 132 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 2 stuth5t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE NEW CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROAD and OXFORD Streets, will be open for Divine service on Sabbath next. Preaching by Rev. Dr. BRAINERD in the morning, at 10½, and evening by Rev. JOHN McLEOD, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School exercises at 2¾ o'clock.

☞ CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER FRONT and MARGARETTA Street (above Callowhill.) Services To-morrow as follows:—At 10¾ A. M., and 8 P. M. Rev. G. C. HARE, D. D., will officiate in the morning, and Rev. C. D. COOPER, of St. Philip's, in the evening. Seats free to all.

☞ COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning.

☞ KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. GEORGE TIMPKIN, To-morrow, at 10¾, on the subject of his new book, "Sabbatismos," and Rev. J. W. CHARLTON, of the M. P. Church, at 3 o. No service in the evening.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. R. W. HENRY, D. D., Pastor. Services Sabbath morning at 10½, and evening at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. T. W. SIMPERS will preach on Sunday next, morning at 10½, evening at 8 o'clock. Communion service at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

☞ NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Preaching To-morrow, 10¾ A. M., 7¾ P. M., by the Rev. DAVID P. LEAS, of Rochester, N. Y.

☞ SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above ELEVENTH.—Preaching at 10¾ and 3¾ o'clock, by Rev. W. H. SWARTZ, of Westboro, Mass.

☞ PASSYUNK BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and PASSYUNK Road.—Preaching 10¾ o'clock, Sabbath, by B. J. KOLLOCK. Evening 7¾.

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. Mr. MILBY, Sabbath, 3¾ P. M.

☞ REV. B. H. NADAL, D. D., WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH To-morrow at 10¾ and 7¾ o'clock.

☞ RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. JELLY To-morrow, at 10¾ and 3¾ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Sixth Page for additional Special Notices.]

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I, with a pen or book in hand, and she
Intent on some maternal avocation;
Which done, she quickly spreads the cloth for Tea—
The snow-white cloth—then trims the evening fire:
Puts on the kettle, busy as a bee,
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FOR

SUMMER RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, AND GENERAL TRAVELLING, ETC.

EVERY LADY WILL WANT THEM.

AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BY

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,

S. E. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THORNHILL & BURNS,

No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,

AND OTHERS.

AT WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.,

AND

Nos. 79 and 81 READ Street,

NEW YORK. [6 2 sw

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

M. B. HORN,

CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS,

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.

SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smw 1m

DRY GOODS.

BLACK IRON BAREGES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE IN STORE

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

5-8, 7-4, and 8-4

HEAVY MESH

Black Grenadine Bareges.

6 1 2t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

NOVELTIES IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS,

[5 29 tuths3t4p

To which the attention of the ladies is invited.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

At their Retail Counters and Wholesale Department.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

ABOVE WILLOW,

The assortment embraces

CHOICE SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
TRAVELLING DRESS MATERIALS,
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CHINTZES,
MARSEILLES,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, ETC. ETC.

All of which they are prepared to sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
It Above Willow.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

CLOSING OUT STOCKS.

ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY THE FIRST OF JULY.

A General Reduction Throughout.

Dress Goods Greatly Reduced.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

Best Black Silks in the city.
Heavy Black Silks for Coats.
Blue Edge Black Silks, wide $1 62, old price.
Best make of Black Alpacas, reduced.
11 4 Hooped Crinolines, cheap.
200 Black and White Summer Balmorals, $1 45.
Finest French White Ground Organdies imported.
Brown Ground Figured Stripe Organdies, very fine.

WHITE GOODS GREATLY REDUCED.

White Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, old prices.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

200 dozen Kid Gloves, light, medium, and dark, $1 25; every pair warranted real kid.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

JUST OPENED, AT REDUCED PRICE.

250 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose.
Gents' full regular Half Hose, 37½ cents, old price.
Ladies' White and Brown Full Regular Hose.

LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!

3000 Linen Fans, from 19 to 50 cents, old price.
Handsome Silk Fans, from auction.
Telegraph Fans, very fine.

LINEN GOODS AND DOMESTICS.

All the leading makes of Domestics.

Great Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs and Linen Towels.

5 pieces Loom 8-4 Table Linen, 69 cents, from auction.
Handsome Linen Lace Points.
Scotland Shawls, best quality, $3 25.

Ribbons Very Cheap from Auction.

All widths of Colored Ribbon Velvets from auction.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The largest assortment of Hoop Skirts in the city.

THE GABRIELLE SKIRT.

Newest shape and most graceful Skirt worn; an entirely new waist adjustment.
Wallace & Sons' Skirt, made expressly for our sales.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—During alterations of front building, will occupy the back part of the store. Entrance on FILBERT Street, a few doors below Eighth street, north side.

E. R. LEE,
5 29 tuths3t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be sure to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE SEA SIDE SHAWL.—It may perhaps not be generally known that there is in Philadelphia a manufactory of shawls in zephyr and Berlin wool, that rival in beauty and delicacy of texture the productions of the looms of France. On account of their appropriateness to watering places they have been christened "The Sea-side," and the name is a suggestive one. They are adapted to the heated airs of summer, when persons are enjoying their *otium cum dignitate* in their "Cottage by the Sea." They are of great variety of pattern, ranging from entire simplicity to the most ornate and elaborate style. As specimens of Philadelphia manufacture, they are worthy of inspection. It strikes us that they are destined to take the place of the opera cloak when they are sufficiently well known. After making a minute examination of all the different varieties, we must say that no thing more tasteful has ever been furnished to our market.

Another fact in regard to these shawls is that they are sold at a lower price than any other of equal beauty and value. Like all other such materials, they must, of necessity, be paid for; but we imagine that the investment will be a paying one. They have been but a short time in the market, but have already become popular with the ladies. We suggest to those about to purchase this article of costume that they can find them of all styles at the establishments of Edwin Hall & Co., Curwen Stoddart & Co., John W. Thomas, J. C. Strawbridge & Co., Homer, Colladay & Co., J. M. Hallegh & Co., John Zebley, Jr., E. R. Lee, D. G. Godfrey, Yard & Co., Price & Wood, Owen Evans & Co. J. W. Procter & Co., John C. Fryor, Wm. T. Reed & Co., Jas. R. Campbell & Co., J. R. Ritter & Co., Tagg & Co., Simpson & Co., Agnew & English and, in fact, at all the first-class dry-goods establishments. They are composed of the very best materials, and are not only elegant but durable. We are gratified to know that we have artisans in our midst competent to the task of producing a shawl of such exquisite workmanship. As the Cape May and Atlantic City season is rapidly approaching, we expect to see upon the beach a number of "Sea-Sides" upon the persons of our popular belles.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.—Some time this morning or last night an attempt was made to rob the dwelling No. 1817 Delancey place. The thieves had bored several holes through the back shutter, and while continuing at their work, it is supposed, were alarmed and ran off.

Mr. Vogel's establishment, Chesnut street, above Tenth, was entered last night by forcing open the cellar-door. The burglars bored several holes through the floor, in order to get up stairs, but finding it not an easy task, they left without securing any plunder. The thieves locked the cellar-door after them with a new padlock.

ROBBING A MARKET WAGON.—This morning three men jumped into a market wagon at Second and Coates streets, with the evident intention of robbing it. The police coming along two of them jumped out, and ran off, but the third party was captured. He gave the name of Samuel Parks, and was taken before Alderman Toland, who committed him in default of $1000 bail for a further hearing. The men who escaped secured a small sum of money.

FALSE PRETENSES.—A man named M. Blitz has been bound over by Alderman White, upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that a keeper of a disorderly house, who had been arrested, had given $30 to the defendant to stop proceedings in the case, but he had not done so. The keeper of the house then sued him upon the charge specified above.

HOUSE ENTERED AND ROBBED.—At an early hour this morning, Mr George Zince's flour store, at New Market and Brown streets, was entered by forcing open the back window shutters. The thief made his way to the bed-chamber of Mr. Zince, and stole from the pocket of a pair of pantaloons hanging near the bed the sum of $175. After helping himself to a few other articles the robber decamped.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We would call the attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase fine liquors, to the sale of Claret, and fine old Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gin, Rum, etc., selected from the stock of E. P. Middleton, Esq., to be sold on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, by Powell & West, Auctioneers, at their store, No. 28 South Front street.

ANOTHER HAUL OF VAGRANTS.—The police of the Second District arrested, yesterday afternoon and last night, seventy-five vagrants. This morning four prison vans were brought into requisition to convey the miserable wretches to Moyamensing Prison.

CANINES CAPTURED.—One hundred and fifty canines were captured this week by the dog catchers. Thirty were redeemed and the remainder underwent capital punishment.

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS.
LIZZIE DON'T LIKE 'EM.

"Sister Sally, they make mention,
Of some paper that is sold,
Which is a most strange invention—
Worse than magic tricks of old.

"With a piece of paper blank,
And another 'slightly wet,'
Pictures are produced that rank
With some that in gold are set.

"But I do not like the thought,
To raise up an image strange,
So the paper I've not bought—
Saved my nerves and saved my change.

"Since I might some picture make
Far too horrible to paint;
And, perhaps, a spasm take,
Or, unfortunately, faint."

"I'd rather view the likeness mute
Of my James, away so far,
Taken when he bought that suit
So becoming, at the "STAR."

We keep up a choice assortment of colors and styles of Ready-made Clothing, and sell at extremely low prices, which facts are appreciated by the large portion of our citizens and many distant customers who favor us with their patronage. We aim at keeping the best Clothing in the city, and shall be unremitting in our efforts to give entire satisfaction to all our customers.

Our department for ordered work is well appointed and liberally sustained.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, Sign of the Star.

N. B.—Dealers in fine Clothing will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we can fill their orders on very liberal terms.

PULLUSK'S NEW TRANQUILIZING GAS.—

"I, James Fastnang, do testify,
That I had six teeth extracted,
When Pullusk did his gas apply,
And beautifully it acted.
I thought I walked midst fragrant bowers,
Where warbled music filled my ear,
While sitting on a bank of flowers,
I looked into a fountain clear,
And with rapture my form surveyed,
Dressed in a suit at Bennett's made!"

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TYPES OF MAN.—
The type of a Glazier should be "Diamond."
The type of an Oyster should be "Pearl."
The type of a Jeweller should be "Agate."
The type of an Honest Man should be "Nonpareil."
The type of a Maiden should be "Paragon"
The type of an Author should be "Script."
The type of a Baby should be "Small Caps."
The type of an Alderman should be "Extended."
The type of a Politician should be "Bold Face."
The type of a Barber should be "Hairline."
The type of a Soldier should be "Canon."
The type of a Citizen should be "Bourgeois."
The type of a First-Class Ready-Made Clothing House should not only be, but is Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental,
Summer Clothing at Reduced Prices.

BE NEATLY DRESSED
BE NEATLY DRESSED
BE NEATLY DRESSED
BE NEATLY DRESSED
AT LIGHT EXPENSE,
AT LIGHT EXPENSE,
AT LIGHT EXPENSE,
AT LIGHT EXPENSE,
BY PRUDENTLY BUYING
BY PRUDENTLY BUYING
BY PRUDENTLY BUYING
BY PRUDENTLY BUYING
HANDSOME CLOTHING
HANDSOME CLOTHING
HANDSOME CLOTHING
HANDSOME CLOTHING
AT THE POPULAR RESORT,
AT THE POPULAR RESORT,
AT THE POPULAR RESORT,
AT THE POPULAR RESORT,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

The repairs, improvements, and additions to Oak Hall somewhat inconvenience our customers, but to repay them for their kindness in excusing our alterations, we offer unusual concessions in prices, and can show an assortment of Fashionable and substantial Clothing for Gents, Youths, and Boys, that contains all the styles that can be found elsewhere, and a great diversity of styles that can be found nowhere else.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

A CLERGYMAN, writing me from Mississippi, says:—"Your 'Compound Camphor Troches' are a necessity in our region, for they not only control Choleraic evidences, but regulate with safety effects caused by change of water and climate."

"HYGIENIC WINE"—
This STOMACHIC BITTER has no equal in promoting appetite and invigorating digestion.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
will answer most admirably as a SOVEREIGN REMEDY in all cases of
"DYSPEPSIA,"
and in those states of *debility* which are apt to attend convalescence, especially when the alimentary canal is in an enfeebled condition, this
"AROMATIC TONIC"
will be found most effectual in a permanent cure of sourness of the stomach, and a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
is the best remedy that can be employed in the convalescence from protracted fever, and sinking of the vital powers. Physicians prescribe it as their main dependence in all low febrile affections, for while it increases the fulness, it lessens the frequency of the pulse, it soothes the nerves, and produces a tendency to sleep, giving renewed vigor to the whole system.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
Also for sale by DYOTT & CO., and all Druggists.

TRAVELLING AGENTS would find a profitable and rapid selling specialty in "Needles' Compound Camphor Troches."

CRINOLINE STILL EXTANT.—Occasionally we hear ominous rumors that the day of hoops is over, and that the Empress Eugenie airs her lap-dogs in the garden of the Tuileries guiltless of the expansion incured by the curious combination of steel and whalebone that occupies the pavement to the utter exclusion of other matter. It generally turns out that these rumors are groundless, and the following statement will therefore settle the mooted question:—Messrs. Wests, Bradley & Cary are the sole owners and exclusive manufacturers of the justly celebrated "Duplex Skirts," and we are informed by them that the demand for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt" thus far this year had been *more than double* that of any previous year since they introduced this remarkable invention to the public, and *the demand is largely increasing* daily from every section of the United States, as well as other countries.

C. C. T.—A letter from a correspondent at Memphis says:—"'Needles' Compound Camphor Troches' will reach a sale this season through our section beyond compute."

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

C. C. T.—Druggists, finding that "Needles' Compound Camphor Troches" are becoming popular, now buy them. Many persons will thus be saved the necessity of a long walk to his store at Twelfth and Race streets to obtain them.

FARMERS, provide yourselves with Perry Davis' Pain Killer at this season of the year, when colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc., may disable your hands. Use it in every case of the kind, and my ears for it, if it does not effect a speedy cure; but be sure that you trust to no other remedy but the old, long-tried Perry Davis Pain Killer, which has never failed.

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES" will in no instance be sent on commission. No exclusive control given to agents. My rules are:—1st. *A good article.* 2d. *Make it known.* 3d. "*Open market.*" Terms cash. Profits remunerative *all round.*

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

TRAVELLERS should be supplied with "Needles' Compound Camphor Troches." They correct all troubles incident to change of water and climate.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

BY SEA OR LAND, have with you "Needles' Compound Camphor Troches." A great corrective remedy.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

NEWS AGENTS on all Railroad Lines will find "Needles' Camphor Troches" a brisk selling item.

NEVER WEAR A COUGH, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the world's great remedy that cures it.

C. H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia, is the exclusive maker of "Compound Camphor Troches" (protected by law).

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"I GO TO THE COUNTRY" on the merits of my "Compound Camphor Troches."
C. H. NEEDLES, Philadelphia.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES," at hand, for instant use, in Choleraic attacks.

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES" subdue Colic, Cramps, and all Choleraic indications.

HAVE YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS REGISTERED.—5-20, 1881, and 10-40 Coupon Bonds converted into Registered. For safety we would advise our friends to hold Registered bonds. Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES." The best Anodyne, Stomachic, and Carminative in the world.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."—Energetic, vigorous, and effective remedy for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, etc.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

KELTY, CARRINGTON AND COMPANY

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,

ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.

STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

AND

WINDOW SHADES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT

THE CANADIAN ACCOUNT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TORONTO, June 2 12:25 P. M.—Last night the forces at Fort Colborne were augmented by the arrival of the Toronto University Company. Early this morning the troops took the train to Ridgeway. They are under command of Colonel Baker, Colonel Dennis having gone on an expedition down the river.

Three miles from Ridgeway Station, the Fenians were found encamped in the bush. The column at once attacked them, the "Queen's Own" firing the first shot.

The fight now became general, the volunteers driving the Fenians. A number were killed on both sides. The volunteers behaved splendidly, rushing at and pressing back the Fenians with the utmost gallantry.

It is thought the volunteers will at least hold their own until the arrival of the British regulars and artillery.

BUFFALO, June 2, 12 M.—It is understood that the patrol tugs fired on and stopped several boats last night trying to reach the Canadian shore.

We learn that an intended proclamation from the Fenian leaders to the people of Canada is now in the hands of gentlemen of this city, and was expected to have been issued yesterday, if affairs had warranted.

Accounts from Canada represent that the Fenians will find themselves very much disappointed in the expected aid from their brethren and friends in Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Fenian headquarters for the sale of Irish bonds in this city has closed for want of patronage.

A hundred Fenians or more left Washington this week for the scene of war, and an additional number are prepared to follow.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Pardon of General Simpson.

The Rebel Brigadier-General J. R. Simpson has been pardoned by the President on the recommendation of various prominent persons.

Stephens in Washington.

The O'Mahony Fenian Circles of the District are making great preparations for an ovation to James Stephens, the Chief Organizer, at the Washington Park on Friday next.

Destitution in Alabama.

The Agent for the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama reports terrible destitution among the people of that State, and the necessity for immediate relief to keep them from starving until the crops are gathered.

An Important Arrest.

This morning Leonard Huyck, President of the Merchants' National Bank, which failed lately, was arrested on the charge of embezzling, abstracting, and misapplying the funds of said bank, and also with issuing orders, bills of exchange, etc., contrary to law. He will be held to bail to appear at court.

The affidavit on which the warrant for his arrest was issued was made by Hon. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency. The arrest has caused great commotion amongst brokers here.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton is firm at 39@41c. for Middling. Flour dull; the prices for the common brands are declining; sales of 5000 bbls. at unchanged prices, including 350 bbls. of Southern and 200 bbls. of Canada Flour. Wheat quiet and nominally lower; mixed has declined 1@2c.; sales of 40,000 bush at 80@82c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $30 50@30 62½. Lard firm at 19@22½c. Whisky dull at $2 26@2 27.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Illinois Central scrip, (118); do. bonds, 103; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 96½; Reading, 109½; Hudson River, 113; Canton Company, 61½ Missouri 6s, 79; Erie, 61½; Western Union Telegrapa Company, 62; United States Coupons 1881, 109½; do. 1862, 102½; do. 1865, 102½ do. 1864 102½; Ten-Forties, 96; Treasury 7 3-10ths, 102½@102½. Gold, 140½@141.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader—Sentences were imposed on the following parties this morning, who have been convicted of passing counterfeit United States notes or fractional currency for having the same in their possession:—

Lawrence King and Oscar King were sentenced, the first to two years and the latter to one year, in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Philip M. Hartman was sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

George Manson was sentenced to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Manassah Price was sentenced to eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Daniel Yeager convicted of presenting a fraudulent claim on the Government, was sentenced to fifteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Pearce.—In the following cases judgments were entered this morning:—

Cordes vs. S. Germain. Rule to open judgment made absolute. Opinion by Ludlow, J.

J. Fatherby vs. Armstrong. Motion for special injunction to restrain defendant from the use of a certain alley. Motion refused. Opinion by Ludlow, J.

Paynter vs. Smith. Petition and rule for redemption of property sold under a municipal claim. Rule absolute on payment of costs. Opinion by Pearce, J.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—The Court sat to-day for the purpose of transacting miscellaneous business.

THE ERA OIL CASE.

E. K. Eaton, J. B. Willcox, and E. B. Wrigley were brought before the Court on habeas corpus, and an application made for their discharge under the two-term act; in other words, it was contended that having been in prison during the whole of two terms of the Court without a trial, they were entitled, under the law, to be discharged.

These defendants it will be remembered, were concerned in the getting up of the Era Oil Company, and are charged as being the authors of some pretty sharp operations in the stock of that bogus concern, by which several Third street brokers were made to suffer large pecuniary loss. At the instance of these brokers the defendants were arrested, and, after a hearing before a committing magistrate, were committed in default of bail to answer at Court a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

After argument upon the application, by O'Bryne for defendants, and Cassidy for Commonwealth, the Court refused to discharge the prisoners, and they were remanded.

The Commonwealth *ex relatione* Mrs. Jane Reinier vs. John Smith.—This was a habeas corpus for the custody of a child.

The prosecutor allege that about three years ago the child was placed by the mother, Mrs. Reinier, to board with defendant. It was an illegitimate child, and the father was in the army. Since that time there have been three applications made by Mrs. Reinier to defendant for the child, but defendant refused to deliver it up until he had been paid for the board and the doctor's bill of the child. The mother said she was at the time unable to pay the money, and the father refused to do so. The mother is now married, and thought by witnesses for the prosecution to be competent to take care of the child. The case is not yet concluded.

DIARRHŒA PRECEDES CHOLERA.—"Needles' Compound Camphor Troches" control and cure first symptoms. Note—"Prevention is better than cure."

ADAPTED FOR POPULAR RELIANCE are "Needles' Compound Camphor Troches," quick, safe, convenient, potent, and agreeable.

POISONING BY LEAD.

Additional Details of the Walkill Valley Affair—Claims for Damages Against the Miller who Made the Poisoned Flour—A Subject for the Board of Health.

Our informant on Thursday made a visit to the mill at Philipstown, and conversed with the miller, Mr. Thomas Marsh. The mill is situated on the right bank of the Walkill river, and at the bottom of a valley of surpassing loveliness. The surrounding country is beautiful, while in the immediate vicinity of the mill the scenery is charming, everything being kept with the most scrupulous care and taste. Hitching our horse under a shed, we reached the mill door just in time to meet Mr. Marsh, and, on stating to him the nature of our business, he at once assured us that he would gladly furnish all the data he could in reference to the sad affair.

At first it was thought that some persons had, through malice, poisoned the flour or wheat, but as soon as it was positively known that the lead was the cause, the set of stones containing it were at once stopped, and every effort was made by Mr. Marsh to call in all the flour which had been ground on that stone. This amounted to sixty-four barrels, which were sent, we are informed, to Captain Corwin, the Middleton agent of Mr. Marsh, with instructions to dispose of it to starch manufacturers in the city of New York. Mr Marsh is unable to state positively that the flour had been used for that purpose, as it was sold at about $4 50 per barrel.

It is possible that it may have been repacked, and may be at this time being sold for XXX family flour, and it may be well for the Board of Health to make diligent inquiry into the facts of the case. There are now several cases of lead-poisoning in New York, and the afflicted persons are known to have partaken of this flour. It is highly important that these 64 barrels should be traced from the mill either to the starch-factory or to the storehouses, and great care should be taken that it does not fall into the hands of unscrupulous parties who would sell it for eating purposes.

While our reporter was conversing with Mr. Marsh, a deputy sheriff drove up and served on him a process in a suit for damages which had been instituted against him. Without counting this there are suits now pending against him to the amount of $12,000, and more are coming in almost daily. The old miller is almost frantic, for between the talk of the country for miles around and the suffering of hundreds of human beings, a strong pull is likely to be made on his purse. He says:—"I am ruined for life; it is preying on my mind, and I cannot eat or sleep. I am innocent of wilfully doing a wrong, and many of the sufferers are my best friends. The work of years is undone, and I scarce know what to do or how to appease the anger of the people."

There can be no doubt but that money is and has been his god, and he regrets to part with it. Yet from all we can learn or see, he is anxious to do what is just in the matter. His business is almost broken up, and only one set of stones are running to-day; yet, he says, many of his old customers are coming back, although the majority distrust him. All testify that he made a superior brand of flour, which was marked thus:—

PHILLIPSBURG MILLS.
XXX
FAMILY FLOUR.
From Selected White Wheat.
196
Thomas March.

Had Marsh put in new stones, and not used the old ones until they required such extensive repairs, probably this terrible malady would have been averted; yet a new stone was lying at the door, which had on its face a hole, to fill which with lead would require about half a pound. The face of this cavity was fully as large as a hen's egg, and Mr. Marsh assured me that after it had been in use for a time there would be many just like that one, and that millers in general throughout the country were in the habit of using lead as a cement for grist stones. If this be true, measures should be at once taken to prohibit its use about all mills.

A family named Brundage, some of the members of which worked in the mill, have been seriously affected, and Mr. Brundage claims $750 damages. If we understood correctly, he was the person who urged the use of lead.

Having had a long interview with Mr. Marsh, our reporter drove to Goshen, where, in the short time allotted to him before the starting of the train, he conversed with several persons who were acquainted with the facts stated, and all add their weight of testimony to that already furnished, showing conclusively that over three hundred persons in a radius of about twenty miles have been affected with lead-poisoned flour, which came from the Philipsburg mill. This should be a warning to millers, and a caution to the buyers and consumers of flour, and physicians and Boards of Health should examine all the flour-mills of the country, and by so doing prevent the recurrence of such cases as we have recorded in our letters.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARRIED.

FAULK—SWAN.—On the 31st ultimo, at the Church of the Resurrection, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, GEORGE A. FAULK, of Philadelphia, to ALEFDEA MARIA, youngest daughter of the late William Swan, of Islandreagh, County Antrim, Ireland. No cards. (New York and Irish papers please copy.) §

DIED.

BOWMAN.—On the 31st ultimo, MARTHA BOWMAN, aged 73 years.

The members of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, corner of Shirley and Olive streets, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.**

GRAFF.—On the 2d instant, CHRISTOPHER, youngest son of Christopher and Margaretta Graff.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NOLEN.—On the 30th ultimo, CHARLES SPENCER NOLEN, son of James and Elizabeth E. Nolen, in the 18th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and the members of Liberty Temple, No. 2, of Females, and the Young Men's Christian Association, are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1539 Franklin street, this day (June 2) at 3 o'clock P. M. Sepulture at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. §

IF NOT CONVENIENT TO A TINSMITH, CARpenter, or other mechanic who repairs leaking roofs, you may do it yourself, with Stead's Elastic Water Proof Cement, or by using it as a paint for roofing, railing, or other metallic articles exposed to the weather, will add years of durability to them by protection from corrosion. For sale, wholesale or retail, by the agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COATES' PATENT FLAT-IRON HOLDERS are protected from burning by flexible metallic strips. These make a very durable article for use by housekeepers, tailors, hatters, etc. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS CAN GET a superior article of pipe hooks by the 100 or 1000, and melting Ladles and Plumber's pots, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HOTELS AND BOARDING Houses refitting for the Summer Season, will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive Stock of Dry Goods adapted to their wants, at the establishment of J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

COUNTERPANES, BED-Spreads, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, and Pillow Fabrics, at the lowest wholesale rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[5 29 1mrp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NUMBER LXX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

May.

Monday, 28.—Carpet Stores resolve to close at 5 o'clock, to allow their clerks time for a Base Ball entertainment in the field, before supper, and to prevent Base Ball Parties after supper.

Tuesday, 29.—Freedmen's Bureau repaired and varnished by the Cabinet Makers in Congress. The Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia attempt to varnish over the differences in the Church, North and South, with some Epis Copal varnish.

Wednesday, 30.—Senator Cowan, in the United States Senate, asks, "If a Gipsy child, born in Pennsylvania, is a citizen of that State?" The opinion was, that it was a citizen of a State of vagrancy.

Thursday, 31.—Stephens, the Fenian Tycoon, holds forth at National Hall on the oppressed state of the Irish, particularly the Fenian part of them in this country, chiefly on account of the inability of Mr. Stephens to find out where the money has got to.

June.

Friday, 1.—The Fenians, of the Sweeney wing, have discivered their forte, near Lake Erie, called Fort Erie, and have sent for a Photographer from Buffalo to take it.

Saturday, 2.—Series Column Day.—The Editor, seeing the ease with which Head Centre Stephens answered the most difficult questions, announces to his readers that he now appears before them in "a questionable shape," and solicits all kinds of questions from correspondents.

Terrible Accident at National Hall.

AWFUL EXPLOSION OF NOXIOUS GASES

The Fenian Brotherhood Crippled.

THE FEELINGS OF THE C. O. I. R. WOUNDED.

Last Thursday evening, according to contract, Mr. Stephens, late of Jones' Woods, and Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, addressed a number of disorganizers at National Hall. The meeting was conducted with much Spirit; many of the disorganizers were quite full. District Centre Andrew Wynn introduced the Chief Organizer as one who was bound to *win*. (Cries of "Joke! joke! good!" etc.)

Mr. Stephens said it was impossible for him to be disheartened. (Cries of "That's so.") The Brotherhood had been subjected to a severe ordeal. They had allowed no *trust*, except *distrust*, in their ranks; yet when he left Ireland 50,000 Irishmen were then all there ready waiting (cheers) for some money (hisses); and all movements for the liberation of Ireland had been like wild goose movements, noisy but slow. (Cheers.) No matter what the dispute here, no man can stand up and say that we in Ireland have squandered much money—no, my friends, not much. Out of $150,000 sent to the Moffatt mansion, $518·60 has been sent from there to Ireland, and they are anxiously waiting for the balance. (Cheers.) Ireland has now an army ready for the field of material that could not be surpassed; of the rags used for binding up wounds they always have an abundance with them. (Cheers.) He knew the constitution of the armies of Europe, and the constitution of Irishmen was as good as any of them.

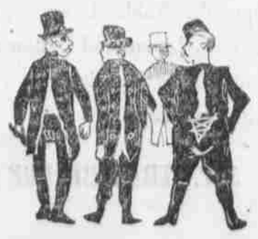
ORGANIZING THE FENIAN ARMY AT HOME.

In respect to the dispute in this country, that happily is at an end; all money hereafter must be sent to me, and I'll not quarrel about the sum, be it ever so large. (Cheers.) He had been invited to come to America, and he supposed his expenses would be paid as long as he stayed here. He had heard in Dublin that the cause was in danger of collapse in America, so he hastened here direct by way of Paris. The French Fenians are all ready, and are now busy studying the Irish Language. Ireland is full of spies. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, spies are our enemies, not our friends. (Hisses.) Coming into New York harbor, he learned, for the first time, of the Eastport expedition. Those who sanctioned this expedition were as guilty as those who caused the first trouble in the Order, and they know it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stephens said he came here to answer any questions that might be put to him.

A Voice.—"Do you expect us to go to Ireland by land?"

Mr. Stephens.—"No—Yes. The people of Ireland are ready at home to fight; they have always been ready to fight, and will you not stand by and see them fight?"



THE SPLIT IN THE FENIAN RANKS.

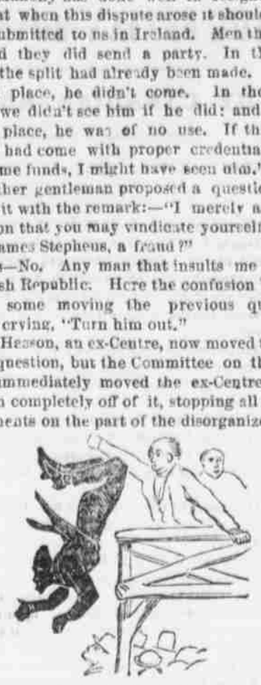
A Voice.—"What is your opinion of James Gibbons?"

Mr. Stephens.—"Yes. There are men that consider themselves at liberty to insult me, and I regard it not. I refer everybody to Ireland. Mr. O'Mahony has done well in resigning. I say that when this dispute arose it should have been submitted to us in Ireland. Men this side pretend they did send a party. In the first place, the split had already been made. In the second place, he didn't come. In the third place, we didn't see him if he did: and in the fourth place, he was of no use. If this messenger had come with proper credentials, and had some funds, I might have seen him."

Another gentleman proposed a question, prefacing it with the remark:—"I merely ask this question that you may vindicate yourself. Are you, James Stephens, a fraud?"

"Yes—No. Any man that insults me insults the Irish Republic. Here the confusion became great, some moving the previous question-others crying, "Turn him out."

Mr. Hasson, an ex-Centre, now moved the previous question, but the Committee on the platform immediately moved the ex-Centre-ic Mr. Hasson completely off of it, stopping all further movements on the part of the disorganizers.



FENIANS MOVING THE PREVIOUS QUESTION OVER THE RAILING.

Mr. Wynn said the gentleman was not a member of the Order, therefore he hoped they would not quarrel with him.

A gentleman in the audience then asked the Organizer what he thought of the Chief Engineer of the Gas Works? Mr. Stephens said, that if he should resign, with Mr. O'Mahony, he would feel bound to accept his resignation.

Mr. Stephens showed great judgment in answering the questions put to him.

Mr. Stephens continued at great length, and was frequently interrupted. He denounced the

MACHINERY OF THE ORDER.

as being too expensive, and said he would have nothing to do with it in America unless he had supreme control, financially and otherwise. There are now 200,000 men in Ireland ready to take the field (cheers), because they couldn't get houses. All we want is money.

A Voice.—"Why are you like a 'Mountain Partridge?'"

Mr. Stephens.—"Yes—no. Any man that insults me insults the Irish people." (Cries in the audience, "Put him out! Put him out!") but Mr. Stephens requested order, as he was able to answer all questions.

Another gentleman wanted to know of Mr. Stephens "How his poor feet were?" and other expressions of sympathy.

He was opposed to any more Circles, and since the Union Square management, he was also opposed to any more Squares, but wanted all of the money to take a "bee line" right for himself—he would see that all the money given to him got to Ireland; he would pledge his word that he would take every cent there that he got hold of—(Cheers, in which Mr. Stephens joined heartily), which closed the exhibition.

"What are the Wild Waves Saying?"

We see that the proprietors of watering places are beginning to advertise. One of them gets poetic, and speaks in his advertisement of "the Hymn sung by Old Ocean," etc. This leads us to ask the question:—Does the aforesaid Hymn belong to the old Psalter?

A Bad Case.

The barque *Peruvian* has brought thirty-eight cases of cholera into New York harbor. Only another evidence that Peruvian Barks are good for the cholera.

C. O. I. R.

We are continually asked what this means. We have understood it to mean, from prominent Fenians, "Cash, Or Irish Recognition."

Patent Love Letters.

DEAR MISS:—After long consideration and much meditation upon the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strange inclination to become your relation. If this oblation is worthy of observation, and can obtain commiseration, it will be an aggrandization beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation of

PETER H. PORTATION.

P. S.—I solicit the acceptation of the love and approbation, and propose the annexation of the lives and destination of Peter H. Portation and Marie Moderation.

THE ANSWER.

DEAR PETER:—I have perused your oration with great deliberation and a little consideration at the great infatuation of your weak imagination to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. After mature deliberation and serious contemplation, I fear your proclamation is filled with adulation, or sayings from ostentation to display your education by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of like termination, though different in signification. But as I admire association, and am in favor of annexation, I acknowledge my approbation, and indeed my inclination, to accept with gratification the love and adoration set forth in your declaration, and will, with preparation, love, and animation, remain with resignation, and rejoice in the appellation of

MRS. PETER H. PORTATION.

P. S.—I suggest the information that we meet in consultation, and make some preparation for the final consummation of the intended annexation, when I will bear the same relation to your home and occupation that Mrs. Peter H. Portation would then bear to myself.

MARIE MODERATION.

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14 tuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and terminal, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4 6 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 29, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, DOCK Street, on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM NELSON,
5 29 6t* Secretary.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simmers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY of Philadelphia, will be held at Office of the Company, No. 327 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of FIVE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year.

5 29 tuthsm5t) F. B. HUBBELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract or Miniature restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 s

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 15 s

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accomodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them 1 10 6m

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 6 p

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL CURES TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m 4p

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.

H. A. BURTON.
5 26 17trp* No. 118 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,

PORT PENN, DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock o

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros.' Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 6 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth $rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

OF

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVERWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26 6

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock o

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

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HORAS NON NUMERO NISI SERENAS.

"I number none but the cloudless hours."
—The motto on a Sundial at Venice.

There stands, in the garden of old St. Mark,
A sun-dial, quaint and grey,
And it takes no heed of the hours that in the dark
Pass over it day by day;
It has stood for ages among the flowers,
In the land of sky and song—
"I number none but the cloudless hours,"
Its motto, the livelong day.

So let my heart in the garden of life
Its calendar cheerfully keep,
Taking no note of the sorrow and strife
Which in shadow across it creep—
Content to dwell in this world of ours,
In the hope that is twin with love,
And numbering none but the cloudless hours,
Till the day-spring dawn from above.

WILLIAM CROSSWELL DOANE.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LETTER FROM MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

The Epsom Races—Boat Racing on the Thames Between an English and American Champion—Opening of the Royal Academy—The Most Remarkable Paintings—Grisi's Appearance and Disappearance—Patti—Matrimonial Rumors—The Waltz and Polka—Bouicault's "Parish Clerk"—Rare Honor for a Dramatic Author to Receive—Grieve—Agnes Bouicault—Mr. D D. Home's Appearance on the Stage at Worcester—Critique—Proposed Debut in London as "Hamlet"—Letter from the Empress of Russia's Maid of Honor—Photograph of the Peasant who Saved the Emperor's Life—Sacha Home made Page to the Emperor.

LONDON, May 19.—The races at Epsom have been one of the great events of the week. In England where racing has the countenance of royalty and of then ability *en masse*, people are not given to moralizing upon that passion for gambling which takes the shape of horse racing. The most staid father of a well brought up family will tell you soberly, "There is nothing to equal our Derby day." Shop windows through the whole length and breadth of this vast city are crowded with placards attached to bonnets, parasols, mantles, hats, shawls, etc., bearing the inscription, 'For the races." Gentlemen's waterproof overcoats, dusters, boots, hats, etc., "for the races." One almost expects to see feather beds and looking-glasses labled, "for the races."

The immense throng that pours upon the Downs, like a living sea, swelling every moment with fresh waves is not wholly made up of turfites and fleet men, and pleasure-seeking loungers. The Downs are profusely dotted with superb equipages, and the fair occupants may be seen on all sides, gaily partaking of their luncheons (for every carriage is supplied with a well-stored hamper), champagne corks are flying, and the air is filled with the hum of jocund voices and of gleeful laughter—never loud, be it noted, when it issues from the lips of an English lady, however merrily it may ring.

The horses gather in a cluster at the starting point; then how wonderful is the stillness that, in an instant, falls upon the whole of that dense and so lately tumultuous crowd. The horses start; it is passing strange to watch those thousands of faces, all watching one way, all turning together, as with one movement, as the horses fly past. Myriads seem literally swayed as by the impulse of one single individual; men and women involuntarily hold their breath as the goal is neared; then comes the roar of cheers, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the shouts of exultation, with the cry of "Lord Lyon has won!" Every ear catches those sounds, but who hears, or heeds, the low groans of anguish, the suppressed curses, the muttered ejaculations of despair that inevitably mingle with them? The Derby day, we are told, is a quiet national holiday, but would the boys in the fable have found the flinging of stones such "sport" had there been no frogs to whom it was "death?"

Apropos to racing, the sculling match between the English and American champions, which is to take place on the Thames, awakens much interest. James Hamill, the American champion, is said to have a style dissimilar to that of English oarsmen—it is more like paddling. He goes very fast. It is yet to be seen whether he will beat Henry Kelley, the celebrated English champion.

The Royal Academy unclosed its doors on May the 7th. They opened to the sound of a wild wail from the painters of two thousand rejected pictures. The circumscribed walls of the Academy had only space to hang seven hundred and sixty paintings this year. We briefly note a few of the most remarkable.

We believe no picture has been more admired than "Hagar and Ishmael," by F. Goodall. Hagar is crossing the desert, the child runs by her side, looking round at a vulture which hovers over the skeleton of a camel. The figures are academically drawn, and exquisitely painted and modelled. The view of the desert is very fine

"The Syracusan Bride, leading wild beasts in procession to the Temple of Diana," by F. Leighton, occupies a canvas fifteen feet long. It is a very extraordinary picture, and proclaims a huge stride onward in English art. In this picture we have a skilful adaptation of the principles by which Paul Veronese achieved such great results. The coloring is daring, and the figures detach themselves grandly against the luminous background. Yet we find striking beauties closely allied to faults as striking. The faces are not merely all of the same type, but often repetitions one of the other. The animals are out of proportion to the figures. A lion, for instance, only reaches to the knee of the nymph close to which he is standing. And while the animals seem but goodly toys, the oranges on a distant orange tree are very melons in size. The procession is *punctuated* at intervals, by small negro children, who seem to have been spilled by the wayside. But their introduction doubtless gives effect to the singular cortege.

Another fine picture by Leighton is "The Painter's Honeymoon." A young wife lovingly leans over her husband, while he is drawing. The *pose* would render drawing impossible—but that, perhaps, expresses the sentiment intended all the more correctly.

"Lady Godiva's Prayer," by Sir E. Landseer, places before us a horse and a lap-dog superbly painted, but the Lady Godiva is badly drawn, and lacks all pretension to beauty of face or form. The duenna, however, who attends upon her miseries, is full of expression.

"Thetis," by G. F. Watts, is the only nude picture in the exhibition. English fastidiousness usually excludes undraped nature, with which the French galleries are abundantly adorned. If it be true that the most difficult achievement of the artist is the delineation of the human form, we may congratulate the Academicians upon having had the courage, this year, to pronounce a Thetis worthy of admission.

"Widow Wadman laying siege to Uncle Toby," by W. P. Frith, is charming.

"A Chat Round the Brasero," by J. Phillips, represents a Spanish priest relating some improper story to a group of Spanish ladies sitting around a brazier. The picture is coarse in feeling, but wonderfully painted.

In "The Holy Family," by E. Signol, we at once recognize the French school. The severity of treatment and the soft perfection of modelling present a marked contrast to the more careless style of English painters.

"Paying the Rent," by E. Nichol, is very good. So is "Selling Fans at a Spanish Fair," by J. B. Burgess. A gentleman is joking amid a group of ladies, about the painting upon a fan. "*La Lavandaja*—Washing at Terracina," by R. Lehmann, is a gem of beauty.

"Daniel Maclise, Royal Academician, at work on his fresco of the Death of Nelson, in the Palace of Westminster," by J. Ballantyne, attracts a crowd, and is considered exceedingly fine; but the picture appears to us as flat, thin, and confused.

Another picture, which is sure of riveting many eyes, is "Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gordon, C. B. R. S., in his uniform as a Mandarin of the Yellow Jacket, a rank conferred on him by the Emperor of China for his services against the rebel Taepings," by V. C. Princeps.

We mentioned in our last the expected return to Her Majesty's Theatre of the famous Grisi, little thinking that there would be a disastrous result to chronicle. Grisi appeared once as "Lucretia Borgia," disappeared, and cancelled her engagement. The whole story may be told in these few pathetic words:—

On the 15th of May the bewitching Patti once more enraptured all ears and turned all heads, at Covent Garden, as "Rosina," in *The Barber of Seville*. The rumor gains ground that the idolized songstress will condescend to exchange her stage diadems for a veritable coronet. But then rumor always does give the hand of a glorious singer or a great actress to a prince or—a clergyman. The waltz which Patti recently composed and dedicated to the Prince Imperial, called *Il Flor di Primavera* ("The Flower of Spring"), is of course the rage. Herr Leopold de Meyer sent Patti his farewell, when she left Paris, in the shape of a "Patti Polka" of which it has been said that it would make one cry if it were not sure to make one dance.

Our American actor, Mr. Jefferson, has just produced in Manchester Boucicault's new play, *The Parish Clerk*. It is now the custom (and an admirable one) for authors to send their plays to the provinces to be tested, curtailed, and improved, and to get the actors "well seated" in their parts before a London audience is permitted to give its verdict upon the new production. *The Parish Clerk*, of course, made a hit, and, of course, being Boucicault's, the hit was a "hard hit."

While English play-writers are notoriously, and more or less openly, cribbing from the French, it is reserved for Dion Boucicault, the very prince successful of dramatic authors, to receive the rare, we believe hitherto unpaid honor, of having his English offspring introduced upon the French stage. The manager of the Gaiete, in Paris, has been, for some time, actively engaged in preparing to produce, with great splendor, *Arrah-na-Pogue*, under the title of *Les Noces Irlandaises*. The last scene will be painted by the distinguished scenic artist Grieve, an English painter, pronounced in Paris worthy to compete with her own world-renowned artists. That is a novelty—a triumph, indeed!

Mr. Boucicault, who is an accomplished French scholar, translated *Arrah-na-Pogue* himself. Mr. Nus aided in localizing the piece. The manager of the Gaiete made the author a handsome offer to induce him to persuade his original character on the French boards, as he speaks the language without accent; but his many engagements compelled him to decline. And where are the Parisians to find a substitute for Agnes Boucicault as the bewitching heroine? No woman that we can call to mind has so thoroughly succeeded in bringing upon the stage the womanliness—the domesticity—what might be called the pre-Raphaelite naturalness in detail—which render Agnes Boucicault's personations so remarkable and so touching. An audience always seems to know her; to be her personal acquaintance; her warm friend. Save for the youthfulness of her appearance, even those who have only beheld her before the foothlights can easily picture her in imagination, as she sits by her own pleasant fireside, with a tiny daughter on her knee (that daughter who made a mistake in not being a boy, as he was to have been called Patrick, in remembrance of his father's Irish affinities, and who now bears the invented name of Patricia), the blue-eyed Eve leaning over her shoulder, and the handsome, intelligent boys pressing eagerly to her side, while the happy little matron bows her head more joyfully to kiss her babes than she ever did to receive the laurels that clustor upon her brows. The stage could not scare Agnes Boucicault; yet her fascinations, as an actress, assuredly spring out of those which make the charm of her own home.

The papers have already announced that Mr. D. D. Home—the spiritualist) proposes to adopt the stage as his profession. Those who have heard his recent lectures and readings in London, declare that if his powers as an actor are equal to those he displays as a reader, his success must be triumphant. A few evenings ago, to gain familiarity with the footlights, he appeared at Worcester, in the character of Henri de Neaville, in Tom Taylor's play of *Plot and Passion*. Berrow's Worcester Journal mentions the performance as follows: "His acting was most spirited and energetic in the first act, where he denounces the Minister Fouche and the intrigues of the French Republic. In the second act he is an ardent and passionate lover, and in the last act his intonation was true and well modulated. Mr. Home's acting was remarkable for careful study, and as a whole his impersonation may be taken as a truly striking performance. He has the advantage of a figure well suited to the stage, and a voice of the greatest flexibility, and these, coupled with his other qualifications, can hardly fail to bring him success in the profession to which he intends devoting himself. It is probable that Mr Home will make his debut as "Hamlet" at the close of the present season in London. Should his success be as great as his friends anticipate, he will then visit America, and play a round of engagements before he returns to Europe. He has a very large circle of influential friends here, chiefly among the aristocracy."

We have just seen a letter written to him by a maid of honor to the Empress of Russia, sending him a valuable gold box. The letter gives an account of the excitement created by the attempt upon the Emperor's life. The paper upon which it is written bears a photograph of the fortunate young peasant who struck aside the murderous weapon. His features are fine. The Czar has long been one of Mr. Home's warmest patrons. His little son, Sacha, has recently been made page to the Emperor, who was godfather to the noble Russian lady whom Mr. Home married.

ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

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Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	52 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
3,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
179 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	179,700 00
$1,033,850	Par. Market value	$996,539 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,936 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,
	CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
	EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Samuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 29
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE.

No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.
General Accident Tickets for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.
Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY

From $3 to $50,

INSURING

From $500 *to* $10,000,

IN CASE OF DEATH, AND

$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,

FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank,
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 3 10 eosl2t 4p

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
9 2 5m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms. CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7'20, 8'40, 10, 11'20 A. M. And at 12'40, 2, 3'20, 4'40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9'20, 10'40, 12 M.; and 1'20, 2'40, 4, 5'20, and 6'40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents: Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9 ws

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.
Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.
The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.
No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.
Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one-half will be retained until the heating apparatus of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.
Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 308 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 1 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about
9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES
(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each)
This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.
The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.
Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half-barrels.
The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.
Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases.
Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids
Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY,
5 26 10t Colonel and C. S. V.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 18t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY,
June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold by Auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.
Lot No. 1. 312 mess chests, assorted from 450 to 1800 lbs.
Lot No. 2. 127 iron water tanks.
Lot No. 3. 15 scuttle butts.
Lot No. 4. 10 harness casks.
Lot No. 5. 46 coat breakers.
Lot No. 6. 36 mess breakers.
Lot No. 7. 34 20-gallon casks.
Lot No. 8. 38 40-gallon casks.
Lot No. 9. 20 100-gallon casks.
Lot No. 10. 1 200 gallon cask.
Lot No 11. Timber cuttings, etc.
Lot No. 12. White oak knees.
Lot No. 13. Lead dross, 4744 lbs. more or less.
Lot No. 14. 6 boats.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Lot No. 15. 7 globe lanterns.
Lot No. 16. 1 ton, more or less, old manilla rope.
Lot No. 17. 8 tons, more or less, hemp and manilla shakings, mixed.
Lot No. 18. 2 tons, more or less, hemp shakings.
Lot No. 19. 1000 lbs., more or less, worn-out bags.
Lot No. 20. 600 lbs., more or less, old pareciling.
Lot No. 21. 8 wood and 3 iron buoys.
Lot No. 22. 800 lbs, more or less, old canvas.
Lot No. 23. 5 tons hemp rope.
Lot No 24. Blocks, etc.
Lot No. 25. Dead eyes and bull's eyes.
Lot No. 26. Shells and sneaves.
Lot No. 27. Wrought iron (part of galley), 2 tons, more or less.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING
Lot No. 28. 1 cylinder, 10 feet by 41½ inches, 7438 7 pounds.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
Lot No 29. 1 ox cart.
Lot No. 30. 1 one-horse cart.
Lot No. 31. 1 watering-trough.
Lot No. 32. 4 large tin dish-pans, and 1 tin butter-kettle.
Lot No. 33. 1 tin shot-box.
Lot No. 34. 8 iron weights (clock).
Lot No 35. 1 military coat
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
Lot No. 36. 42 deck timepieces.
Lot No. 37. 3 Azimuth compasses.
Lot No 38. 12 steering compasses (not admiralty).
Lot No. 39. 50 compasses (common).
Lot No. 40. 14 compasses, boat, liquid.
Lot No. 41. 7 compasses, boat, dry.
Lot No. 42. 10 telescopes.
Lot No. 43. 1 quadrant.
Lot No. 44. 22 spy-glasses (signal).
Lot No. 45. 44 spy-glasses (common).
Lot No. 46. 16 Binocular marine glasses, superior.
Lot No. 47. 5 barometers, Aneroid.
Lot No. 48. 64 thermometers.
Lot No. 49. 4 hydrometers.
Lot No. 50. 380 lbs hide wheel rope.
Lot No. 51. 19 signal lanterns.
Lot No. 52. 70 side lanterns.
Lot No. 53. 2 Massey's logs.
Lot No. 54. 1 Frowbridge log
Lot No. 55. 126 American ensigns (all sizes).
Lot No. 56. 30 American jacks (all sizes).
Lot No. 57. 55 narrow pennants.
Lot. No. 58. 180 signal flags, repeaters, and pennants.
Lot No. 59. 41 foreign ensigns.
Lot No. 60. 13 foreign pennants.
Lot No. 61. 6 quarantine flags.
Lot No. 62. 21 log slates.
Lot No. 63. 2 penknives.
Lot No. 64. 268 lbs. signal halyards.
Lot No. 65. 5231 lbs. lead and log lines.
Lot No. 66. 74 lbs. white wheel rope.

Ten per cent. of the purchase

[Continued from the First Page.]

Seelye, Assistant Quartermaster, Grenville Ely, Brevet Major 14th New York, Colonel Grant Wilson, Captain L. H. Warren, 17th Infantry, Captain G. S. Steelhammer, 19th Infantry, Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey; General Lewis Perrine, General B. F. Stockton, Major-General Robert McAllister, of Staff; Barker Gummere, Clerk in Chancery; H. N. Conger, Secretary of State; Admiral Palmer, Major-General Sandford, Major-General Hall, Colonel Horatio N. King, Mayor Hoffman, and the New York Common Council delegation (who subsequently, we understand, gave a moderate dinner or lunch to General Grant), Colonel John B. Woodward, Colonel E. Le Gal, General A. Duryea, and a host of others of militia fame whose names adorn the roster of the 1st Division State of New York National Guard, and other States as well. That it was a notable array any one with half a head can readily discover. The Hon. Vice-President and Speaker wore the customary white linen scarf, and to them were presented, without much form or ceremony, the officers of the Academy and post.

Captain Boynton, Adjutant of the post, held in his hand a printed list of the staff, and as the turn of each came, he called aloud his name, which was repeated in dulcet tones by Major-General Cullum in the ear of the suave Colfax, who, shaking the gentleman pleasantly by the hand, turned him over with alacrity to Vice-President Foster at his left. This ceremony was long, but hardly imposing; it was probably gratifying to the gentlemen engaged in it, but to the populace, who strained the nerves of every eye to see the Lieutenant-General, it was decidedly a bore. However, it was soon over; and then, availing myself of a lull in the activity of General Cullum's duties, I ventured to ask the names of

THE PALL-BEARERS.

I was informed that they had not yet been selected, and as it was then within three or four minutes, possibly five, of the hour of starting, it was deemed a good thing to do at once. General Cullum, by virtue of his rank and position as Superintendent and general Head Centre of everybody and everything, had charge of this and all other duties; in fact, he was crammed, rammed, and jammed with duty, and had no time for mental, moral, or physical refreshment from the time of General Scott's death to the farewell shot this evening; but as Major-General Thomas (Lorenzo), the Adjutant General of the Army, was present, with great grace and equal tact he referred the selection to him.

After considerable discussion and "log-rolling" and divers pullings backwards and forwards, the following named gentlemen were selected by General Thomas, and approved by General Cullum:—Vice-Admiral Farragut, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral Palmer, U. S. N.; Commodore Ringgold, U. S. N.; Major-General Cullum, U. S. A.; Major-General Townsend, U. S. A.; Major-General Sandford, N. Y. S. N. G.; Major-General Van Vliet, U. S. A.; Major-General Delafield, U. S. A.; Major-General Meigs, U. S. A. After this slightly important matter was fixed, General Thomas kindly furnished me with his official copy of General Cullum's

SPECIAL ORDER

for the day, the same as I had inadvertently seen at Captain Boynton's office, in an "incomplete state:"—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, New York, June 1, 1866.—The obsequies of the late Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, U. S. A., will take place to day in the chapel at 1 P. M.

At 12:30 P. M., a procession will be formed in front of the hotel as follows:—

Mourners and intimate friends of the deceased.
Servants of the family.
Senatorial Delegation.
Officers of the Military Academy.
Officers of the Volunteers and Militia.
Officers of the Army.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Officers of the General Staff of the Army.
Governors of the several States and their Suites.
General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States and Staff.
Societies and Fraternities.
Citizens.

On the completion of the exercises in the Chapel, the procession will be formed, and proceed to the Cemetery under the direction of Major-General George G. Meade, in the following order:—

Music.
Corps of Cadets.
Six companies of United States Artillery.
Battery of Light Artillery.
Clergy and Surgeons.
(Commanded by Colonel H. M. Black.)
BODY.
The Horse.
Servants of the family.
Mourners and intimate friends.
Delegation from United States Senate and House of Representatives
The President of the United States and Speaker of the House.
Officers of the Military Academy.
Officers of the Volunteers and Militia.
Officers of the Army.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Officers of the General Staff of the Army.
Governors of the several States and their Suites.
General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States and staff.
Societies and Fraternities.
Citizens.

Commencing at sunrise, half hour guns will be fired from Battery Knox, and, upon the movement of the funeral cortege from the chapel to the cemetery, minute guns will be fired from the sea-coast battery until the interment shall have taken place.

The artillery detachment will be employed under the direction of the Officer of Police in preserving order.

The Field Battery will be manned by the cavalry detachment.

The Company of Engineers will attend at the hotel, in the chapel, and at the cemetery, as they may be required.

Academic duty will be suspended at 11 A. M., and all labor on the post at 10 A. M., until retreat.

Captains E. C. Boynton, S. C. Lyford, and Brevet Major Twining are hereby detailed to act as aids to Major-General Meade. By order of

Brevet Major General CULLUM.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Adjutant.

One o'clock it seems was the hour designated by General Cullum for the formation of the procession, and at two minutes before that hour Captain Boynton, who, as Adjutant to General Cullum, was virtually the master of ceremonies, entered the room and announced in a loud and commanding voice that the hour had arrived, and all who expected to join in the procession should immediately proceed to the square in front of the hotel.

This they all did, while the thousands of sympathizing spectators stood at a respectful distance awaiting further developments. Some little time was necessarily taken in forming the procession according to the programme as above given, but the commendable promptness of Captain Boynton and all concerned was noticeable, and peculiarly gratifying to all from the great metropolis, who have been in the habit for many years past of expecting (and having their expectations realized) a delay of from two to three hours, according to the importance of the occasion.

To the measured time of the best band (and poorest paid) in the service, the procession moved across the parade-ground in the presence of not less than fifteen thousand interested and affected spectators. There was no rushing for place, for everybody could see; there was no unpleasant crowding, for the parade-ground can accommodate many thousands; besides, there was no officiousness of police, for pickpockets are unknown here. At length they reached the chapel, where

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

were to be held. Exactly at 12:45 o'clock, Rev. Dr. French, Chaplain of the Post, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Warren, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., met the pall-bearers at the Chapel door, and the services then began. The little organ in the loft pealed forth a solemn dirge, and stopping, gave opportunity for the reading of certain Biblical sentences by the Chaplain, after each of which he, followed by the pall-bearers and others, would halt, while the organ again gave its harmonious volume of sound and sympathy. After the service was fairly begun by the organist, the procession entered in the following order:—

Chaplain French.
Reverend Mr. Warren. Reverend Mr. Hoffman.
Harper, the Undertaker.
Pall Bearers. Pall Bearers.
Mr. Hoyt, children and relatives.
William, and other servants.
Lieutenant General Grant and Staff.
Other Officers of the Army.
General Sandford and Militia Officers.
Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and civilians.
Mayor Hoffman, of New York, and Delegation.

The chapel was too small to accommodate the rest, so that the other portions of the cortege, including the cadets and the several arms of the service, were compelled to stay outside, while the vast concourse of people, thousands and thousands in number, gathered in respectful silence at a distance

While the organ was yet speaking, Bishop Potter, who was entirely unexpected, carpet-bag in hand, and attended by a clergyman of your city, walked up the aisle, went into the vestry, and presently appeared in full cosume at the side of Dr. French in the pulpit.

The *coup d'œil* from the gallery was magnificent, and full of meat for the thought-hungry. The collection of notables deserves a picture. The dead General before us, wrapped in the flag he loved so well, and for which he had fought so nobly; the living General, modest, gentle, unassuming, who had fought as well, as nobly as he for whom he mourned; the scores of heroes behind him—the Howards, Schofields, Thomases, Meades, Farraguts, Ringgolds, Wordens—hosts of them whose names will live in the affections of our people forever, and in history; the Vice-President of the Nation; the Speaker of the House; the notable men in Congress; the Governors of New Jersey and other States; the Mayor and Council of the great metropolis; these and others, are they not elements for which any artist should thank a beneficent Providence? And yet I can but allude to and suggest them.

The service was read by the Chaplain; the singing was done by Mrs. Colonel Black and her accomplished assistants, Mrs. Greble and others; and when the lid was fastened down forever, came the solemn announcement that the final march, the

MARCH TO THE TOMB,

would then be made.

I need not but allude, and could not if I would—for the great clock announces the cheerful hour of 3 A. M., when ordinary folks are fast asleep and comfortable—to the spic and span appearance of Major-General Meade, the manipulator of the Army of the Potomac, as, mounted upon a superb war-horse, he rode at the head of the procession to the grave; nor to the perfect step and drill of the cadet corps who followed him; nor to the long line of illustrious warriors that walked with Grant, slow and grave, calm and collected; nor to the gorgeous funeral car, upon which rested the casket—precious casket, in whose narrow walls lay the gem which for more than half a century has glistened in the front of the nation's coronet; nor to the tens of thousands of people that ran ahead, or marched in step, or ran around so as to head off the procession—what would be the use?—the reader knows all this by intuition.

The route to the grave was circuitous and tedious, not to say dusty, and entirely too long. It wound in and around, out and about in the most extraordinary serpentine style, so that the band was nearly played out, and the poor old generals, who are unused to walking, were entirely flagged out. However, it was long, and the march-step was very slow, so that the popular conception of solemnity was fully realized.

THE GRAVE

was dug just beyond the monument to the memory of General Dugan, in the Point Cemetery. At its side—the grave was very deep—was a raised platform, on which the coffin was first to rest; orderlies, unarmed, attempted to keep the place clear, but did not succeed entirely, and a vast concourse of people thronged the symmetrical cemetery grove, lined the wood-piles beyond, and blackened the edges of the ravine long before the head of the procession came in sight.

When it came to the ground the coffin was removed from the car. Bishop Potter, Dr. French, and the others stood at the foot of the grave, the pall-bearers and General Grant stood at one side the others stood wherever they could, and *ci polloi* looked on from a distance. The Bishop and the Chaplain divided the service between them, and rendered it in a most affecting and effective manner, the grandeur of which was vastly increased by the booming of the signal guns, the rattle of prolonged reverberations of the mountain echoes, the solemn silence of the uncovered multitude, and the presence of the yet unburied chief.

The coffin was lowered, and a few shovels full of earth thrown on it.

The Lord's Prayer was said by the Chaplain and the people.

A volley, thrice repeated, was fired by the Cadet Corps, the band struck up a jolly tune, and at a quick step the whole cortege turned from the grave of the dead General to the reception of the living one.

At the hotel, General Grant endured the usual pressure, and his aids participated in the boresome duty of smiling upon their fellow-citizens. Mayor Hoffman entertained the party at a lunch at Cozzen's Hotel, and at 7 20 P. M. the General and his family took the Western train.—*N. Y. Times.*

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

Description of His Escape from Prison.

HE SETTLES A DISPUTED POINT, AND REFUTES THE SPY CALUMNY.

HIS OWN STORY.

At his preliminary examination he stated to Mr. Strong, the magistrate, that it was not his intention to employ a lawyer. He was then remanded to the 14th of November, when it was again postponed to the 15th. On that day he received the usual caution, when he made the reply, "You speak like a lawyer, but I mean to act like a patriot." Then, turning to the magistrate, he told him that he had not employed any lawyer and did not mean to do so, as by so doing he should recognize British law in Ireland. He deliberately and conscientiously denied the existence of British law in Ireland, and defied any punishment it could inflict upon him.

On this account James Stephens was confined in the prison at Richmond. There he had time to reflect, and it struck him that his conclusion might have been a false one, and he thought the leaders in this country might not understand his reasons and the assistance he expected to realize from the movement might not come. After turning the matter over in his mind he became convinced that he should gain more prestige by getting out of prison than he had done by getting into it, and accordingly commenced to lay plans for effecting that object.

HIS ESCAPE.

On the following day one of the very men he had intended to make an agent in effecting his escape came to him and said his escape had been planned by parties outside. On hearing the names of the men who had the matter in hand, he determined on letting them carry it out. Some days passed, when he finally heard that he was to leave the prison on the morning of the 24th of November. His friends outside had had keys made to open the six or seven doors between his cell and the prison wall, which was twenty-five feet high.

On the evening of the 23d he went to bed at the usual hour—8 o'clock. He was very drowsy and it required all his efforts to keep awake. About midnight he arose and dressed himself very quietly. He then turned up the bedclothes and lay down on the outside of the bed in his clothes to await the arrival of his friend. Shortly after the clock struck two he heard a slight noise at a considerable distance, which he at once knew to be the sound produced by opening the first gate. Soon afterwards he heard a similar noise and so on until the key turned in his cell door. This grated so noisily that it had to be drawn open with the utmost caution.

The night was similar to the one on which Oliver Cromwell died, when the dreadful and destructive storm which swept over England caused the Cavaliers to say that all the devils in hell had broken loose to carry his soul to its last home. The high wind, heavy rain, and intense darkness of the night were all favorable for his escape. His friend pressed himself against the door to prevent its creaking, and a revolver was instantly placed in his hand. They then passed to the same manner through all the doors of the prison, until they reached the open air, when the outer wall obstructed their further progress.

It must remain a mystery how he ascended that wall, but the manner in which he descended it was as follows:—He had been given to understand that he must leap from the top of the wall into a garden at the other side. Before doing so, however, he felt along the top of the wall, and his hand came in contact with a metal funnel or stove pipe, at which he pulled to see if it were firm enough to descend by. Finding it quite firm, he let himself down by it for some eight or ten feet, when he found himself on the roof of a shed, down which he slid to a path which ran by its side.

In that way no trace of his descent was left, and hence the mystification of the detectives. Following the route laid down for him, he went along the walk to the end of the garden; then turning at right angles he passed along to a point previously indicated, where he was to have thrown a stone over the outer wall as a signal for his friends to throw a rope over to him. The night was intensely dark and he was unable to find a stone, and therefore picked up a handful of gravel from the path, which he flung over the wall, and a rope was immediately thrown to him.

He seized the rope with some anxiety, asking himself, "Have they thought of putting knots in it?" He found they had done so, and he began to draw himself up by it. The first help he received was by catching his feet against a protuberance, and at the second hit his feet lodged in a hole in the wall, the third brought him to the top. On looking down he saw his friends in a group below.

They placed themselves against the wall, with bended backs, and he dropped from the top of the wall, while one stalwart man held up his arms to break the fall. No sooner was he down than he told his friends to disperse immediately and go home. Two only remained with him. They proceeded about three hundred yards, when one of the two remaining friends also left, and he then proceeded to the house at which he had determined to take refuge.

Six different houses were ready to receive him that night and every one of the six remained up all night anticipating his arrival. No one saw him enter the house in which he took refuge, and from its windows could be seen the prison in which he had been confined

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, June 2, 1866.

The Stock Market, with one or two exceptions, was dull this morning, but prices were firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 2200 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at 29@29½, the latter rate an advance of ½; Reading at 54½, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Wilmington, 58, no change; Northern Central at 43½, a decline of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32@32½, an advance of ½; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 38 for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; and 43 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull. Hestonville sold at 19½, a decline of ½; 71 was bid for West Philadelphia; 11 for Ridge Avenue; and 36 for Union.

Government bonds are in good demand at full prices. 5-20s sold at 102½; 6s of 1881 at 109¾, an advance of ½; 7·30s at 102½; 96 was bid for 10-40s. In City loans there is little or nothing doing.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 223 for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 87 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 52 for Girard; 62½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 63 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are more active at an advance. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34½, an advance of ½; common do. at 27, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½@54¾, an advance of ¼. 119 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 52½ for Delaware Division; and 70 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	141½	12 M.	140⅝
11 A. M.	140⅝	1 P. M.	141

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140¼	141¼
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	132	133
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	123
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140½	141
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	134	136
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11⅞	12⅛
" " July, 1864	11⅛	11⅜
" " August, 1864	10⅛	10⅜
" " October, 1864	9⅞	10⅛
" " Dec., 1864	8⅞	9⅛
" " May, 1865	6⅜	6⅝
" " August, 1865	5⅛	5⅜
" " Sept., 1865	4⅜	4⅝
" " October, 1865	4⅛	4⅜

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

100 Linen Sets, Collars, and Cuffs, embroidered, 31 cents, worth 45 cents.
200 yards Black Silk Dotted Nets, for Veils, only 40 cents, worth 75 cents
Veil materials of all kinds at low prices.
60 dozen beautiful Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 31 cents, worth 40 cents.
100 dozen beautiful French Linen Handkerchiefs, 35 cents, worth 50 cents.
20 dozen very fine French Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 62 cents, worth 80 cents.
13 dozen extra fine French Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 75 cents, worth $1.
45 dozen Men's English Cotton Half Hose, $3 50 per dozen, worth $5.
30 dozen Men's White Cotton Shirts, 50 cents, worth 80 cents.
25 dozen Men's Brown Cotton Shirts, 50 cents, worth 80 cents.
30 dozen Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, 87 cents, worth $1·25.
160 dozen Men's Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, from 32 inch to 44 inch; cheap.
32 dozen Ladies' Kid-finish Lisle Gloves, 31 cents, worth 50 cents.
A full assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Gloves at low prices, from Auction.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Just received:—
A splendid assortment of Scotch Linen Diapers, from $2·25 to $9 per piece.
One lot Twilled Linen Crash, very cheap, only 15 cents.
One lot Medicated Huck, 20 cents per yard, worth 28 cents.
One lot Medicated Huck, 25 cents per yard, worth 33 cents.
Splendid assortment of Towels, cheap.
Bleached Damask Tab e Linen in every quality.
Loom Damask Table Linen in every quality.
Full line of Linen Sheetings, all widths; cheap.
Full line of Pillow Linens, all widths; cheap.
Marseilles Quilts, from $3 to $15 each.
All the leading makes of Irish Linens, cheap.
Splendid line of White Piques, from 37½ cents to $1·25 per yard.
A full assortment of Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss, Nainsook, India Mulls, and Soft Cambric Muslins, Plaid and Plain.
Open this day from Auction:—
2 pieces Black Gro de Rhine Silk, $1·25 per yard.
2 pieces Black Gro Grain at $1·75, worth $2·25.
10 pieces Black Gro Grain, for coats, $2 to $3 per yard.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
5 31 ths Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
BLACK PUSHER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

THE
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received,
WEBLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
In all the latest styles.
ALSO,
FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND
MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,
And a fine assortment of
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES,
AT 56 CENTS PER YARD. [5 23 wsm24

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS LARGE AND
HANDSOME STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE [5 24 12trp
Lowest Market Rates.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1 25, $1 37, and $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75; Three-ply Carpets, $2·10; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50, 62, 75, and $1; Hemp Carpets, 37 to 62 cents; Rag Carpets, 62 and 75 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents up; White Canton Matting, 31 to 50 cents; Red Check Matting, 37 to 62 cents; Stair Oil Cloth, 25 cents; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff Window Holland, 45 cents up; Table Covers, $1 75; Velvet Rugs, $2·50 to $5; Table Linens, 50 cents up; Towellings, 12½ cents up; Table Napkins, 25 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 31 cents up; Lawns, 31 cents; Delaines, 25 cents. Cheap store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 5 29

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable
BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,
For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.
Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.
SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.
WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner.
5 29 tuths 17t

LANCASTER'S
INSURANCE AGENCY,
N. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

CAPITAL,

$10,000,000.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

LORILLARD, NEW YORK,	$1,500,000	MERCANTILE, NEW YORK,	$295,000
FULTON, NEW YORK,	310,000	HUMBOLDT, NEW YORK,	275,000
RELIEF, NEW YORK,	300,000	EQUITABLE, PROVIDENCE,	260,000
RESOLUTE, NEW YORK,	295,000	HOWARD, BALTIMORE	250,000
EXCELSIOR, NEW YORK,	310,000	N. Y. ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.	300,000

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CASH ASSETS, $6,000,000.
Life Dividends 50 Per Cent. Each Year, and Cashed Three Years After the Policy is Issued.

POLICIES ISSUED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR FIVE YEARS AT A REDUCED RATE OF PREMIUM.

Fire, Life, Marine, Inland, and Accidental Insurance
PLACED TO ANY AMOUNT BY
THOMAS J. LANCASTER,
N. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft finish Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins; Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns; White Brilliants.
White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
Nainsook, Plaid, and Stripe Muslins.
Hair Cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles Quilts, from $5 up to $13 50.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

Best makes of Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45 and 50c. Handsome Damask Towels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the lowest market prices. Having bought a large lot of muslins before the advance, we are enabled to sell them at the very lowest prices.

Black Silks, Black Silks, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1 65, up to $3·50 a yard. Plain all-wool Delaines; Figured Mohairs; black ground Silk Grenadines, 62½ cents; white ground Grenadines, 37½.

Black and White Plaid Mohairs, 37½c. a yard.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Gents' Neck ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders; Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.

Just opened, a new lot of Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Trimmings.

Needle-worked Bands, from 30 cents up to $3·00 a Band.

A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.

Hoop Skirts, best quality, made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted for six months.

Just opened, from auction, a very cheap lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 38c. up to $1.

French and English Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—7-4 and 8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting. 2 4§

HOUSEKEEPERS
WILL FIND
Tourtelot's Extract of Beef
cheap, pure, and convenient. Makes delicious soups in a few minutes.
"TAKE NONE BUT SQUARE TINS."
E. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 FRANKLIN, New York,
SOLE AGENTS.
"For sale everywhere." 5 31 6t*

TOURTALOT'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF,
IN SQUARE CANS,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
(14 6tp) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF LANCASTER & GASKILL is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by THOMAS J. LANCASTER, who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. THOS. J. LANCASTER,
JAMES GASKILL.
May 31, 1866. 6 1 3t

WILLIAM S. WILKINSON, DENTIST, No. 118 N. ELEVENTH street. Teeth extracted by Nitrous Oxide Gas daily, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. 6 1 3t*

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for disease, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all Affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other Affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:
A. J. Glessonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr Pecoure, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del; E. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J. with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office or by letter.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
6 2 stuth Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

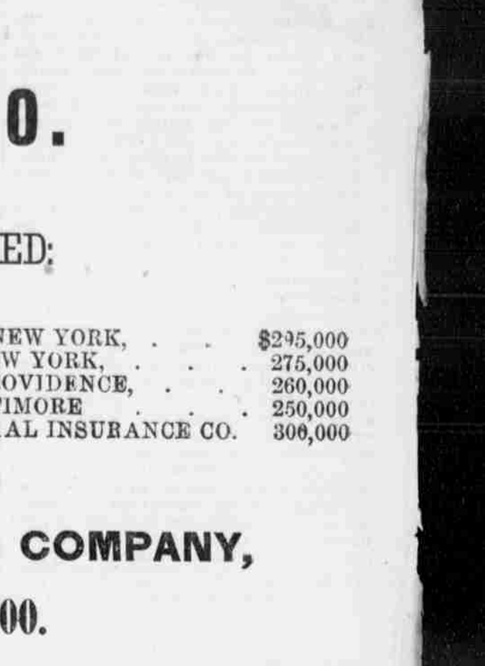
FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building, on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE,
5 30 12t No. 613 ARCH Street.

THE SCOTT OBSEQUIES, AS GIVEN IN THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday, and also the New York daily papers, "Clipper," etc., of the same date, will be on sale until 10 P. M. on the 2d of June, at the NEWS STAND,
5 31 3t S. W. cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

CLOTHING.



H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C
CLOTHING !!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 smrp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

DAVID'S LIMPID WRITING FLUID,
AND
DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS,
For sale wholesale and retail, by
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 432 CHESNUT Street.
A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign Ink in the market.
Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstu1mrp

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA, acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 31 3t